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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1972

Established 1887

Harry Truman Is Dead at 88

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

(NYT).—Harry S Truman, the 33d President of the United States, died today. He was 88

Mr. Truman, an outspoken and decisive Missouri Democrat who served in the White House from 1945 to 1953, died in Research Hospital and Medical Center here at 7:50 a.m. (1350 GMT).

He had been a patient there for 22 days, stubbornly struggling against lung congestion, heart trregularity, kidney blockages, failure of his digestive system and other encroachments of old

A hospital spokesman said death resulted from the "com-

- An obitnary of Mr. Truman appears on Page 3. U.S., world figures pay tribute to former Presi-
- plexity of organic failures caus-ing collapse of the cardiovascular system." The former President had been in a coma for three

dent. Page 2.

Funeral services will be held Thursday in Independence, about 10 miles east of here. Independence is the site of the former President'a home and of the Harry S Truman Memorial Lihrary, which houses the papers and mementos he accumulated during 18 years in Washington as senator, Vice-President and Pres-

Pomp Curtailed

[In accordance with Mr. Truman's wishes, the rites will be without the pomp usually involved in statesmen's funerals, the Associated Press reported. It said that a library spokesman announced that Mr. Truman will lie in state for 24 hours, begin-ning at 11 a.m. (4700 GMT) tomorrow, in the rotunda of the library. Burial will be at 3 p.m. Thursday at a spot on the li-brary grounds visible from the window of his office.

IThe auditorium in the Truman library, where the tuneral

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 26

-Workers burned bodies and dug

mass graves today for the victims

of the worst earthquake in Nica-

raguan history.

The lotest official estimate was

that from 3,000 to 6,000 persons

died and 20,000 others were hadly

injured. Managua had a popula-

tion of 300,000 when the quake

In Tegucigalpa, the capital of

neighboring Honduras, the Cen-tral American News Service said

a new earthquake struck Mana-

gua today. It quoted an amateur

radio operator in Managua as

reporting that the new earth-

quake had an intensity of 6 00

He gave no further details and

there were no reports in Mana-

Some Remain

evacuated, but a few thousand

homeless remain Looting spread

and the homeless and destitute

looked through the rubble for

"We turn into animals when

we get so hungry", a man in tat-

tored clothes said, "We'll do al-

most anything to get something

A rescue worker said he saw

National Guardsman. Survivers

who owned firearms carried them

to protect the property they were

able to salvage. Gen. Anastasio Somoza, a

former president and the major political force in Nicaragua, said

the stricken nation bad plenty

of medical supplies, but there was an urgent need for food.

Demolition Started

down ruined homes and a snokes-

man for the fire department said

a 320-square-block area had been

designated "contaminated" and

would be leveled to entomb those

Clouds of dust and smoke hung

over Managua and small fires still burned in part of the city. Fire

Department Lt. Miguel Gonzalez

sald some of the fires apparently

were set by looters to distract

Mr. Gonzalez said an area of

about 40 olocks by eight blocks

would be razed because the thou-

sands of dead buried beneath the

rubble pose a threat in the living.

wie are going to have to put

who died in the earthquake.

Demolition crews began tearing

looter shot and killed by a

Most of Managua has been

struck four days ago.

the Richter scale.

food.

to eat."

gua of further tremors.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 26 services will be conducted, holds only 200 persons, and attendance will be by invitation only, the AP reported

Most foreign dignitaries, it said, are expected to go to a memorial service in Washington's National Cathedral rather than to Independence.1

The New York and American Stock Exchanges will be closed Thursday for the Truman funer-al. Most of the other domestic financial and commodity markets also will observe the national day of mourning proclaimed by President Nixon.

At the time of Mr. Truman's death, his wife, Bess, 87, and his daughter, Margaret (Mrs. Clif-ton Daniel), were at the Truman home in Independence. Mrs. Daniel, the Trumans' only child, is the author of "Harry S Truman." a recently published biography. She had visited the hospital briefly last night.

Mr. Truman's sister, Mary Jane Truman, 83, of nearby Grandview, was close at hand when he died. She has been a patient at Re-search Hospital since suffering injuries in a fall several weeks

Eight Hospitalizations

[The AP reported that the former Bess Wallace, whom Mr. Truman married on Jone 28, 1919, was informed by telephone of her husband's death. A family spokesman said she received the information "with the same for-titude and calmness with which she has faced all of this" Truman family unhappiness.]

Mr. Truman'a terminal illness was the eighth to send him to Research Hospital in his post-Washington days, The other hospitalizations were for four cases of intestinal infection, a broken rib, a hernia and appen-

The final filness began in late November as a case of minor lung congestion. Doctors initially treated Mr. Truman at home. But they ordered him hospital-

Bodies Being Buried or Burned

Leveling of Managua Ruins Begins

lime over everything and burn it and dynamite it," he said. Au-

thorities fear an epidemic if the

bodies are not disposed of soon.

last night, it was indicated that

authorities would try to evacuate

everyone from the city except for

There was no evidence yet of

force being used to make people

leave Managua. The government

has ordered a curfew after martial law had been declared

The U.S. Army began setting up

tent city to handle many of the

fleld kitchens and other

tent city includes medical facili-

Electricity was restored in some

fringe areas of the capital but

there was still no potable water

aupply other than that which

By Terence Smith

proposal by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan to build a new Is-

raeli city of up to 250,000 per-

sons on the rolling sand dunes of

controversy here and divided the

Acting as the minister respon-

sible for the occupied Arab ter-ritories, Mr. Dayan ordered a

team of architects and city plan-

ners to draw up a comprehensive

master plan for a new town in

the former Egyptian territory immediately southwest of the Gaza

The 10-month study was com-

pleted in September, Although

it has not yet been formally sub-mitted to the government for ap-

proval, Pinance Minister Pinhas

Sapir already has denounced it as the sort of "creeping aunera-

tionism" he believes will lessen

tiated peace with the Arab states.

He also argued that such an am-

billous project would overtax Is-

reel's limited economic resources.

thinking of Israeli leaders on the

future border with Egypt

The controversy reveals the

the chance of reaching a nego-

northeastern Sinai ha. aroused

TEL AVIV, Dec. 26 (NYT).-A

a work force of about 10,000.

thousands of homeless.

survival necessities.

was being flown in.

At a rescue committee meeting

The room in which the former



Harry & Truman (1884-1972)

President dled has two red-andgreen Christmas belis in the

Army's 21st Field Evacuation team said that he feels the emer-

gency units will have to stay in

Managua at least two weeks until

medical facilities can be restored.

All the city's hospitals were de-

stroyed or hadly damaged by the

An international relief effort

From MacDill Air Force Base,

Fla., U.S. Air Force cargo planes

Other U.S. military planes car-

rying water purification units,

plasma, anti-tetanus serum, tenta,

stretchers, cots and water trail-

ers. left Howard Air Force Base

The French Defense Ministry

Dayan Favors New Settlement

Plan for Sinai City Splits Israeli Cabinet

to a point on the Mediterranean

just east of El Arish. Such a

line, they argue, would be ade-

Moshe Dayan

A majority of the ministers seem to agree with Mr. Dayan that the final border should be a

in the Panama Canal Zone.

carried relief supplies to Nicara-

was under way.

private medical insurance and Medicare card No. 1. Medicare's Medicare.

Asked if the planes were hitting civilian targets, a spakemen said.

"We are targeting only military targets in North Victnam" but that some bonds might hit civilian targets. targets. green Christmas belis in the Medicare.

Window. The room cost \$59.50 a day, and the fee was paid for by Medicare.

Medica Hanoi of U.S. air raids during the 36-hour helt and said that if

3 Suffer Minor Wounds

2 Shootings Fail to Dim Peace Hopes in Ulster

two minor shootings that shattered an uneasy Christmas calm in Northern Ireland. Authorities believed that both incidents were isolated and that the Irish Republican Army was holding up full-scale operations well beyond the limit set for its self-imposed

Cautious hopes for peace in the troubled province rose as the truce, originally set for three days, continued. It had been due to end at midnight last night.

The calm weekend was one of the longest periods of relative peace that the province has known

in three years of turmoil. Security officials said none of their forces were involved in either

quate for Israel's security while

returning more than two-thirds

of the occupied Sinai peninsula

Dayan Plan

racli urban settlement in Lorth-eastern Einai is an integral part

of that concept. As proposed by

Mr. Dayan, the city would be

of Rafah, the small Arab town

that sits astride the former line

dividing the Gaza Strip and

Jewish buffer between the con-

centrated Arab population living

in the Gaza Strip and Egypt," a

source close to Mr. Dayan ex-

"A substantial Israeli presence there would prevent collaboration

between the Gazans and Egyp-

statements, there appears to be

little disagreement among Israel's

top leaders, including Premier. Golda Meir, about the necessity

of retaining the Gaza Strip, Even

Mr. Saptr is said to concede the

strategic importance of the area.

But he is opposed, according to .

(Continued on Page 2, Col. I)

Judging from their public

"The new town would serve as a

a few miles south and west

The plan for a major new Is-

to Egypt.

Sinai

sent an emergency medical unit of doctors, a surgical ward and 50 hospital beds. The German (Continued ou Page 2, Col. 2) of the two shootings. In the first,

BELFAST, Dec. 26 (AP).-Three a man was slightly injured before civilians were wounded today in dawn in Portadown, 25 miles southwest of Belfast, by the ricochet of a bullet fired from a

"We're striking throughout passing car. North Victnam, including the Hanol-Haiphong area," Mr. Fried-heim said. "All of our aircraft are Then, just before nightfall, a car dashed down Crumlin Road, in a Protestant district of Belfast taking part in those strikes." Ha Ten shots were fired from it at refused to assess the bombing a group of men outside a bookdamage or disclose the number maker's shop, and two men reof missions flown, except to say, "There has been a significant ef-fort and there has been con-siderable effect." ceived minor wounds.

17 Hours After Truce

The second shooting occurred 17 hours after the scheduled mid-night end of the truce declared the militant Provisional wing of the IRA, which is seeking to oust the British from Northern Ireland in order to unite the province by force with the republic to the south.

British officials, meanwhile, were carefully etudying reports that the Provisionals were ready to discuss a political settlement of the province's future.

Observers here saw the continning calm as a further sign that the Provisionals were ready to abandon bombs and bullets, at least temporarily, to test whether the British government is ready to negotiate.

Interview With O'Brady

The first sign that the Provisionals were ready for talks came late Saturday in an interview with Rory O'Brady, president of the Provisional Sinn Pein, the IRA's political branch, which was published by the Sunday Times in London.

Mr. O'Brady was quoted as saying that his organization was prepared to start negotiations, but the conditions he outlined would be difficult for any British government to accept. In addition, William Whitelaw, Britain's administrator for the province, vowed last July that he would never communicate with IRA leaders again. A previous truce had ended with Belfast's Black Friday," when 13 persons died.

The Sunday Times indicated that Mr. O'Brady's peace feeler was not isolated and quoted Seamus Twomey as backing it completely. Mr. Twomey is commander of the Provisionals in the Beifast area and one of the men most wanted by British security

Bombing Is Resumed Over Hanoi, Haiphong

Pause in South Also Ends

Christmas pause in the war's heaviest raids. The U.S. command also said that a 24-hour bombing pause in South Vietnam

had ended: North Vietnam said that eight B-53s and an P-4 fighter-bomber

were shot down after the raids were resumed. A broadcast from Hanol said "many aggressor pi-lots" had been captured. There was no comment from the U.S.

Spokesmen also refused to say why the bombling pause over the North had lasted longer than that in the South Other U.S.

officials indicated that the sus-

pension in the North had been extended hour by hour while President Nixon awaited some

indication from Hanol that it was willing to resume peace talks in

Different Reasons

Maj. Jere K. Forbus, a spokes-

man for the U.S. command, refused to link the raids on the North with the peace regotia-tions, although he said that there had been different reasons behind

the suspension in the North and

the South Maj. Forbus said U.S. rallitary anthorities had known

from the start how long the pause.

The raids resumed under the

same secrecy that surrounded the escalation of bombing to the

Hanoi-Haipheng area on Dec. 18." Maj. Forbus refused to comment on the number of raids or their

targets, but did say that there were no new restrictions for U.S.

pilots. Other officials said that the

Hanoi-Haiphong area was again

ian areas near the military

He also noted reports from

reconnaissance planes had been fired on by the North Vietnan

escort fighter-bombers would then

In Washington, a Defense

Department spokesman, Jerry W. Friedheim, said that if the bombing continued for several weeks "it could very well destroy

the military targets around Hanol." He refused to say what

these were or how many there were except that there were "a

President Nixon, in Key Bis-cayne, Fiz., remained silent on

Although his aides declined to discuss steps to resume the cease-

fire negotiations, broken off Dec. 13. some officials were saying

that they might resume "sooner

A lull persisted in ground fight-

ing in South Victnam. The South

Vietnamese command reported 62

enemy attacks about average

over recent weeks during the enemy's announced Christmas

Air Attack in Cambodia

than you expect."

truce period.

imption of the air war.

number" of them.

attack the gun positions.

Pentagon Comments

over the North would last.

SAIGON Dec. 28 (AP) U.S. pusitions around Kempung Thom did not disclose the extent of planes resumed bombing North today in an implecessful effort to highting or casualties. Victnam today, anding a 36-hour lift the 30-day slege of the both. Kompong Thom, which has a Christmas pause in the war's err town, the military command civilian population of about heaviest raids. The U.S. combine reported.

10,000, is the first provincial mand also said that a 24-hour. The command said the greatest capital to some under heavy here reported.

The command said its ground forces had also been active, but capital to come under heavy



A PEACE VIGIL-John McInteer, 52 in front of the San Francisco Federal Hullding on Christmas Day. He has been there almost continuously since early November with his lighted lamp, and says he can't think of anything more import the bombing and the killing lin Vietnam! stop."

Put at 2 to 3 Percent

Pentagon Says Rate of Loss Of Planes in North Not Rising

been losing planes in the new round of bombing of North Vietnam at a rate of 2 to 3 percent

of the attacking force.

Jerry W. Priedheim said at a briefing that the loss rate, principally to surface-to-air missiles, "not materially different" from the degree of losses during the bombing of the North last spring. The main difference between the bombing then and now, he indicated, is that the United States has been sending B-52 bombers over Hanol on an almost daily basis

The United States has reported the United States has reported losing 18 planes in the new round of raids 11 of them eight-jet B-52s, which formerly were kept out of the heavily defended Hanot-Haiphong area, except on one octasion.

Mr. Priedheim said more than

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 26 (Reu-ters) — Cambodian fighter-bombers attacked North Victosmese 550 SaMs were fired at B-52s in

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP). the last week, when the U.S. Air —A Pentagon spokesman said Force was sending about 100 today that the United States has B52s a day against military targets in the Hanoi area.

The Pentagon spokesman de-clined to say whether the B-52s are taking part in resumed raids against the Hanoi-Halphong area since a 36-hour Christmas truce. He also declined to be specific about other types of aircraft involved in the raids.

Asked where the North Victnamese were getting the larga number of surface to air missiles. since the naval mine blockade of North Victnam's ports still is in force, Mr. Friedheim said: We do feel there was some resupply overland during the nearly eight weeks that President Nixon re-stricted bombing north of the 20th parallel, until the Paris negotia-tions stalemated in early Decem-

When reporters noted that North Vietnam had repeated its allegation that the U.S. bombs struck an American prisoner camp in Banol Mr. Friedheim said, I can reaffirm the U.S. denial late last week.

Laos Peace Talks Bog Down Again

VIENTIANE, Laos, Dec. 26 (Reuters). Peace talks between the Lacilan government and the pro-Comminist Pathet Lao bogged down again today on procedural

After today's 11th session of the negotiator. Brig. Gen. Phoun. Si-presenth, seemed the govern-ment of stalling the talks by refusing to settle procedural

On Dec. 12, the Pathet Lao imposed an in-place cease-fire to is allowed by the formation of a political coalition council that to a postwar, tabartite govern-ment. The government has re-bitled the posterior council but served totale farmation of a new district government.

Hanoi Again Connects Talks To Cutback in U.S. Bombing

PARIS, Dec. 26 (NYT). North attacks on Hanoi, Halphong and Victnam, denouncing the resump-tion of U.S. bombing of Hanol, in-dicated today that it was still ready to resume negotiations if the attacks were halted.

Nguyen Than Le, a spoke for Hanol's delegation to the e talks, said in a statement peace talks, sain and that if the United States really wanted to settle the war by serions negotiations, "it must cease immediately the acts of escalation of the war against the Demabandon threats throng 1 use of force and, in the first place, return to the situation existing before Dec. 18.°

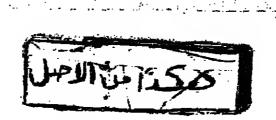
It was on that date that the Nixon: administration - announced the resumption of air stracks above the 20th Parallel. The statement by the North Vieto ese today made it apparent that

other heavily populated areas were an obstacle to further talks but those conducted below the 30th Parallel were not. This affirmed the position of Kush. Thuy, North Victnem's chief delegate to the peace talks, who said Sunday that negotia-

Gromyko Sees Mrs. Binh myko met today with Mrs. Nguyen The Rink, the Viet Cong's chief delegate to the Paris talks, Tass

tions on a cease-lire could not be held while the bombing con-thrued above the 20th Parallel

"Questions related to the stronggle of the Vietziemese people on . the military, political and diplo-matic fronts were discussed." the press agency said.



Israel Reports Reorganization Of Its Anti-Aircraft Defenses

TEL AVIV, Dec. 26 (AP)—Israel to-air defense has been the Hawk has reorganized its air-defense missile, which the Israelis began has reorganized its air-defense network, including anti-aircraft guns and missiles along the borders, and centralized its command under the air force, it was disclosed yesterday.

Air force personnel have replaced army artillerymen in the anti-aircraft batteries, Maj. Gen. Mordecai Hod, chief of the air force, revealed.

He declined to say when the change-over took place but said his crews are now responsible for the defense of both military and civilian installations.

Gen. Hod told Israeli newsmen that the air force had incorpo-rated into its defense system weapons captured from Egypt in the 1967 war. He refused to identify the guns, but they are be-lieved to be radar-guided, 37 and

The backbone of Israel's ground-

Plan to Create City in Sinai Is Debated

(Continued from Page 1) close associates, to "creating facts" by major Israeli develop-ment in the area before negotiation. Ha is also said to be concerned about the demographic threat posed by the inclusion insida Israel of 400,000 Gazans and about the economic cost of such a project.

The consensus on the strategic significance of the area was de-scribed by Minister Without Portfolio Israel Galili in a speech hefore the bar association here. "The economic considerations involved are still being debated, he said, "but it is an accepted fact that the Rafah approaches are essential for the future security of Israel."

As a more economical alternative to the Dayan plan, Mr. Galili and a number of other ministers are said to favor tha establishment of a modest regional center on the site that would include facilities for the Israeli agricultural settlements in the area. One such settlement, Dikla, is already established

and two others are planned. The Dayan proposal is for tha development of a modern planned city. From an initial 5,000 settlers, it would be expected to grow to 250,000 within 25 years. Only Tel Aviv, with an estimated 390,-000 persons, and Jerusalem, with 285,000, are larger.

The economy of the city, ten-tatively named Yamit, Hebrew for "seaside," would be based on tourism, services and sciencebased industries. It is envisaged ar a much-needed third Mediterranean port and the site of the country's second international

mirport. Mr. Dayan has taken his argument for Yamit to the Israeli public, apparently in an effort to increase the pressure on his fellow ministers. He has mentioned address recently.

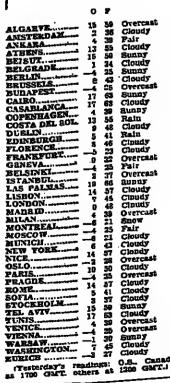
Building Around Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, Dec. 26 (AP) .-Israel, determined to hold onto the eastern half of Jerusalem, formerly ruled by Arabs, is ringing ft with vast housing complexes from Bethlehem in the south, across the Judean desert to the cast, and up to Bethel in the north.

The building drive, with a target of 24,000 apartment units by 1975, has drawn Arab condemnation and international crit-

For the message is clear—that Israel intends to stay in the city, including the Arab half it captured in the 1967 Mideast war. The majority of laborers, crane operators and bulldozer drivere are Arabs from Jerusalem, Ten thousand are working for three times the pay they earned under Jordanian rule,

WEATHER



PERFUMES-GLOVES BAGS-TIES-GIFTS

SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT

Id Rue de la Paix - PARIS Tal: OPE 50-38

HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR Est. 1911

acres of World War II.

BUE DAUNOU, PARIS, 072-73-50. JUST TELL THE TAXI DRIVER "EANE BOO DOE NOO!

sophisticated defense systems for use against low-flying aircraft. He did not elaborate. Syrian gunners today fired a

number of shells at an Israeli Army unit patrolling the ceaseline in the Israel-occupied Golan Heights, a military spokes-man said. There were no casual-

ported since major fighting on the frontier five weeks ago. The previous shelling occurred 11 days

Israeli troops today shot and killed an Arab flesing in a car, a command communique eaid. It reported that a patrol south of Gaza City first fired warning shots when the car's driver ignored an order to halt. As he accelerated, the command said, "the patrol aimed its fire and one of the car's passengers was

Salama Ali Abu Ghazel, was eentenced today to 20 years' imprisonment for sabotaging a railroad line last year. In Nazareth, an Israeli Arab was sentenced to 6 1/2 years for spying for Leba-non. The man, Salman Abdu Rahim, was convicted of giving the Lebanese maps of Israel, plans of army and air force bases and information about Israeli Arabs working for the military. Both men also were convicted of belonging to Arab guerrilla groups.

Afire by Youths In Bangladesh

From Wire Dispatches
DACCA, Dec. 26.—Students today set fire to the U.S. Information Center at Rajashahi, 90 miles northwest of here. There was considerable damage, according to reports reaching here. Earlier, students meeting at Rajashahi University strongly condemned the American bombing of Vietnam and demanded immediate withdrawal of Amer-

bombing of North Vietnam. The protests were at the Protestant cathedral in the old

set off a b he said was retaliation against Francisco at 9 am. on Jan. 4. the U.S. bombing of North Viet-

Plans Hanoï Trip,

-Rep. Paul N. McCloskey, R., Calif., has advised President Nixon that he intends to go to Hanoi to survey damage from U.S. bombing raids and to report to Congress when it convenes on Jan. 3.

ing of North Vietnam."

buying from the United States in 1965 at \$40,000 each.

The Hawks and other ground weapons reportedly have been re-sponsible for 24 of the 153 downings of Arab aircraft claimed since the 1967 war, Gen. Hod said. Ha added that Israel is considering buying from Washington new.

ties, he added.

It was the second incident re-

In the occupied Gaza Strip,

Also in the Gaza Strip, an Arab

USIA Center Set

• In Geneva, police last night dispersed demonstrators who stood outside two of the city's churches to condemn the U.S.

ican troops from Indochina.

Other anti-U.S. incidents re-

quarter of the city and near the main Roman Catholic church. In Vienna, police continued stringent security measures to-day to protect the American Embassy here after an anonymous caller last night threaten-

Rep. McCloskey

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (WP).

The third-term congressman, who ran as an anti-war alternative to Mr. Nixon in the New Hampshire Republican primary in March, told the President in a letter dated Dec. 22 that he felt "sadness and regret that you have chosen to resume the bomb-

North Vietnamese singer (in white) entertaining crack anti-aircraft missile unit crew defending Hanni on Christmas Eve. Unit is said to have had outstanding success in recent battles against U.S. aircraft. Flowers are from Defense Minister Vo Nguyen Giap. The picture and caption were released yesterday by North Vietnam.

Now Devoted to Crippled Children

War Is Over for Saigon's Killer Policeman

SAIGON, Dec. 26 (AP).-Maj. Gen. Nguyen Ngoc Loan, tha former South Vietnamese police thief who shocked the world in a 1968 photograph that showed him shooting a Viet Cong prisoner at point-blank range, now spends days visiting orphanages and children's hospitals to distribute candy and ice cream.

Loan is a hopeless cripple himself... he identifies with crippled said an American doctor who has seen Gen, Loan at a center where war victims and children with birth defects are fitted with braces and artificial Gen. Loan arrives unexpectedly

in a three-jeep convoy loaded with cases of soda and boxes of candy and ice cream. Bent over his canes, he hobbles among the children while his aides distribute the treats.

"He's been here a couple of times," said the Rev. Robert Crawford, a priest from Philadelphia who runs a home for 85 children crippled with polio. The kids never saw so much ice cream in their lives. Loan's face just lights up as he moves among them, Each time he comes, the nuns stand by in horror figuring they'll be up all night looking after dozens of tummy

"Ha always seems reluctant to leave. His aides tell us the kids the crippled ones, are his world now. He understands them."

San Franciscans Getting Edgy About Jan. 4 Quake Forecast

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26 (NYT).—Last week it was all different. Then, most of those who live in this city that was once destroyed by an earthquake ignored the prediction. Thora who did not ignore it chose to laugh at it. The few who took

mostly to themselves. But now the jokes have disappeared, and some persons have begun quietly to take a second look at the prediction that an ii des

Saturday's earthquake Managua, Nicaragua, joited the thinking of San Franciscans. What adds to the worry is that Reuben Greenspan, the 67-yearold recluse who has forecast a quake here, is a man who has had some success in predicting earthquakes as far back as 1935 and as recently as 1971.

An earthquake as devastating as the one that leveled San Francisco in 1906 is almost universally expected. The only question is when. Seismologists say there is no accurate way to predict earthquakes. Mr. Greenspan dis-His forecast has drawn a dis-

dainful reaction from the scientific community.

"That's nonsense," Prof. Bruce

A. Bolt, director of the seismo-

By Earl Caldwell

of California at Berkeley, said, adding that "no one has been able to find a key to predicting the exact time when an earthquake of a given size will occur." Prof. Bolt did say that crystal rocks along a 270-mile section of California are strained "like a watch spring" and that "one day it seriously kept their concern they will snap, skidding the ground and everything on it a

few feet forward." The Greenspan method for predicting earthquakes involves plotting the positions of the sun, moon and stars in relation to the earth. He believes that the combined gravitational pull from these bodies occasionally concentrates on areas of the earth, causing earthquakes along already strained geological fault lines.

Tides Discounted

However, Prof. Bolt says that early tides are not connected with large earthquakes, and Wesley G. Bruer, a geologist for the view, Mr. Bruer said:

Thera seems to be little if any statistical correlation between these forces and earthquakes. At least, no correlation has been demonstrated between gravitational forces and particular earthquakes."

Dr. Robert Nason, a seismologist at the earthquake mechanism laboratory here, is another of those who scoff at the Greenspan prediction. "He'a predicted San Francisco

three times before." Dr. Nason

said. "He hasn't given up." In the mid-1930s New York City newspapers carried articles about Mr. Greenspan's skill at predicting earthquakes.

At one point the Associated Press carried what it called a box score of Mr. Greenspan's predictions. It showed that on April 15 of 1935 he told his wife that there would be a quake in the Azores. On April 22, a quake did hit in San Miguel Island, in the Azores, causing widespread damage and leaving thousands home-

The box score said that on May I he predicted tremors for Iran Were reports from Iran of a quake enspan, including one in India that reportedly left 56,000

Greenspan's life since those days when he lived in Greenwich Village in New York and was writing letters to newspapers and scientific organizations At that time, he taught mathematics and navigation at the Seamen's Church Institute of New York Last week, as reporters searched for him, he was in hiding, but promised to appear in a few days. It is said that when he does he will offer proof of his claim that About 1.000 persons perished in a quake is about to hit the San the city in an earthquake in 1931. Francisco Bay area.

terviews about his work with crippled children and refuses to have reporters or photographers accompany him on his hospital

"If he sees a camera anywhere. he turns the jeeps around and heads back to his house at Tan Son Nhut," an official in tha Defense Ministry said. "Loan doesn't care a damn any more what the world thinks of him." Gen. Loan first came to public notice for his swift suppression of the 1966 Buddhist riots in Saigon, Hué and Da Nang that threatened to topple the government of his close friend, Nguyen

Cao Ky. At one time he was the most powerful politician in South Vietnam outside the presidential palace. In addition to heading the national police, he was director of military security with the power to arrest and imprison people without a warrant.

Shot in an Alley In urbau fighting in mid-1968, Gen, Loan set an example for his men by moving forward alone, ahead of a tank, down an alley of fishing shacks where Viet Cong snipers were firing on the Agriculture Ministry in Sais

There was a burst of fire and Gen. Loan never walked upright again. For the next several years, ha underwent repeated surgery for his damaged spine and crippled legs, including two operations at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington.

Now reportedly moody and bitter, he has a title, an office and a make-work job in the Defense Ministry. Sources there say Gen. Loan's condition has worsened in recent months, that his legs have begun to atrophy. The tough cop, they say, now lives only for those children on crutches and braces in hospitals all over Saigon.

the passing of a very warm and human friend."

who did not seek power but who used it wisely when it was thrust upon him.

President Nixon and former President Lyndon & Johnson led the nation in halling the 33d

Mr. Nixon designated Thursday. the day of Mr. Truman's funera a national day of mourning and ordered flags on all U.S. buildings and installations flown at balf staff for the next 30 days. The President said Mr. Tru-man's "far-sighted leadership in the postwar era has helped ... to preserve peace and freedom in

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP).-

Harry S Truman was eulogized today as a common man who rosa

to uncommon greatness, a man

the world. "He was a fighter who was at his best when the going was toughest... Friends and oppo-nents alike were unanimous in respecting him for his enormous courage and for the spirit that saw him through, whatever the odds... They recognized and admired him-in a lescription he himself might have appreciated the most—as a man with 'guis.'

"In launching the Marshall Plan, he began the most far-sighted and the most generous act of international rebuilding ever undertaken. With his characteristically decisive action in Korea, he made possible the defense of peace and freedom in

The White House announced that Mr. and Mrs. Nixon will fly to Independence, Mo., tomorrow to lay a wreath at the Harry S Truman Memorial Library, where the body of the late President

will be lying in etate.
Mr. Johnson, now the nation's only living ex-President, said: "A 20th-century giant is gone. Because he champloned the cause of the people, he had his critics and detractors. But history is just, and Harry Truman will live on in the memory of free people as one of the greatest men to lead freedom'e cause."

Man From Missourl' Vice-President Agnew sald Mr. Truman had "two indispensable qualities of a great leader-forthrightness and courage. The sign on his desk. The buck stops here, was no idle boast. But in an office of great power he never lost the humility that endeared him to millions as simply the man from Missouri."

Former House Speaker John W McCormack said: "Perhaps no other President had to make more vital decisions than Harry Truman, including the atomic bombing of Japan and the recall of Gen. Douglas MacArthur from Korea...

Mrs. MacArthur said in New York City that she would have no comment on Mr. Truman's death.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers said Mr. Truman's "decisions determined America's postwar course. The monuments to his wisdom and humanity survive in the restored vitality of nations demolished by war, in a great peacetime alliance of wartime allies and in the hearts of once-threatened, but still-free peo-

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, called Mr. Truman "a great liberal, a great progressive, a truly courageous man all else he was a great American. World leaders' tributes included

• UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim called Mr. Truman "truly one of our founding fathers" and said: "We mourn

Use of Power With 'Humility' Recalled

Britains Queen Elizabeth said Mr. Truman will always be remembered for ... the creation of the Marshall Plan, which did

so much to help Britain." • West German Chancelior Willy Brandt: "After the war, he demonstrated much courage and sense of responsibility in helping West German President Gustav Heinemann said Mr. Truman "became a champion of freedom" for America's former enems.

• French President Georges Pompidou said France "does not forget the part the United States played in its recovery under tha orders of President Truman."

U.S., World Leaders Laud Truman Italian President Glovanni Leone saluted Mr. Truman for "decisive action for European

reconstruction." Israell Foreign Minister Abba Eban hailed Mr. Truman's help

stand straight again." • Greek Premier George Papa-

"checked Communist expansion-

the cold war.

The official Soviet news agency, Tass, reported the death without comment, using its own oneparagraph Washington dispatch.

Principled Man Who Loved Peace, Politics... and Poker

The author of this article is a retired Associated Press writer who envered Harry S Truman throughout the Truman years in the White Hnusc.

By Tony Vaccarn

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP). told me. "Now we face the big -President, politician and poker player. That was Henry S Trubattle ngainst the Republicans, and we will win."

The man from Missouri loved to play poker more than anyone I ever met. And he liked to play "wild" games—games where the deuces or one-eyed jacks wera wild, high-low games, seven-card and three-card.

Truman usually played for the sheer joy he got out of the game. He got a bigger kick out of bluffing someone out of a pot than he did from winding up the winner.

one night in the press room.

630 because of his unfamiliarity with the "wild" games that we

everything you win, and you can use the money to buy something you need for your altar."

to Truman.

A Promise Fulfilled The next Sunday, the priest

priest opened the envelope, then called me over. Inside was \$35 in crisp, new bills.

cuss words and "give 'em hell" reputation. Truman was a religious man.

Franklin D. Roosevelt's death at Warm Springs, Ga.

When music critic Paul Hume

After Truman left office. Mr. Hume wrote a column praising the President for his support of Washington's National Symphony Orchestra. Truman wrote another letter to the critic. This one was warm and friendly.

Long after ha retired to his homa in Independence, Mo., Truman said: "I've never had any personal enemies—only political

political opponents took offense when he attacked them. "Politics is the greatest game on earth," he said once. "In Missouri, we cracked the whip and thundered at each other and then went out and had supper together."

his attitude toward the Demo-cratic presidential candidates in 1956 and 1960.

I was the only newsman with Truman when he left Chicago to board a train for home. "The fight is over in the party," he

in establishing Israel, and said he helped suffering mankind

dopoules praised Mr. Truman's "invaluable contribution to world peace" and said his work

A sour note was sounded by ADN, the official East German press agency, which described Mr. Truman as an architect of

The President also could be sympathetic to a loser, however, Once, when the presidential party was at Key West, Fla., a young priest joined the reporters

The chaplain lest more than

had learned from the President. The next afternoon, at a recention. 1 introduced the priest to the President and told Truman what had happened, "I'll tell you what Father," the President said. "You get back in that game tonight. I'll match

A little bit more experienced, The priest won about \$35 the second night. I relayed the word

stood outside the Navy chapel after conducting early mass. He greeted Truman as the President arrived for the later Protestant "Here's that autograph I prom-

For all his plain speaking,

"I pray God I can measure up to the task," he told ma as we rede together in his newly provided White House limousine on April 13. 1945, the day after

Later that day, he told reporters: "I don't know if you newspapermen ever pray, but if you do, please pray for me now. Truman was a friendly man. calling thousands of people by their first names. He had quick temper but never held

of The Washington Post found fault with the voice of Margaret Truman, the President's daughter, he sent the critic a note saying that if they ever met, "you'll need a new nose and plenty of beeisteak and perhaps a supporter below."

Only Political Enmity

He couldn't understand why

This philosophy was evident in In August, 1956, Truman went

to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago to lead the unsuccessful fight for the nomination of Gov. W. Averell Harri-man of New York for the presidency. But the convention chose Adlai Stevenson for the second

He also opposed the nomination of John F. Kennedy, then 43, in 1960. "Senator," he asked in a speech at the convention, "are you certain that you are quite ready for the country or that the country is quite ready for you in the role of President

When the convention nominated the senator, however, Truman said: "Every time he talks, Jeck Kennedy makes me more certain he ought to be President—that he has the stuff of greatness." Throughout his political life. Truman was a decision-maker. And he didn't hesitate to say nn

even to his friends.

I witnessed two of these turndowns during Truman's term as vice-president. Two delegations from Missouri were waiting to see him one morning, and he agreed to let

me sit in on their visits. The first group was a labor delegation which wanted him to use his influence with President Roosevelt to lift the wartime wage ceilings then in effect.

"Nope." he told them. "I won't do it. Prices would go up too. It would start a spiral that would get out of control. It wouldn't be good for you, and it wouldn't be good for the country." The second delegation was

made up of supporters of a proposed Missouri Valley authority act, which would have been simflar to the Tennessee Valley Authority Act. Truman backed the legislation ised you," the President said. The and the delegation asked him, as presiding officer of the Senate, to refer the bill to the Agricul-

> Commerce Committee, where they thought it stood less chance of success. This bill rightly belongs in the Commerce Committee." he said after the delegation had presented its case. "I did not become vice-president to refer bills to

ture Committee rather than the

committees that should not have jurisdiction over them." As President Truman was the man who decided to drop the atom bomb, to send American troops into Korea under a UN banner and to recall Gen. Doug-

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las MacArthur. 'A Hard Order'

Truman ordered the bombins of Japan in the helief that it would shorten the war and save lives. "I am convinced it did just that," he said shortly before leaving office. "It was a hard order to give because of the deaths that would be inflicted. But because I was convinced it would save many thousands more lives, there was only one answer."

The Korean War, Truman sald,

"was the first real test for the

United Nations. A decision had

to be made then and there

whether the peace-loving nations would pool their forces to resist aggression." The President's removal of MacArthur prompted an dutery at home and a 42-day congressional investigation of the Incident involving the popular gen-

cral. But Truman, who said he removed MacArthur because was "unable to give his wholehearted support to the policies" of the United States and the United Nations, stuck to his deci-

In 1960, he wrote that he should have removed MacArthur two years earlier. The Truman administration was marked by the Marshall Plan, the Berlin airlift and at home, the "Fair Deal," particu-

larly for minorities.

But the onetime farm boy's prime concern was peace. Discussing his administration, he said in 1951: "I hope it will be remembered for its sincere effort for world peace. And, if we can get through this effort without a third world war, I think that

Cosmos-540 Launched

is what it will be remembered for."

MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (UPI).-The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos-540, another in its series of unmanned, scientific satellites, Tass news agency said.

graphic station at the University Leveling of Managua Starts; **Bodies Are Burned or Buried**

(Continued from Page 1) Red Cross sent 1,000 tents and

10,000 blankets. The Agency for International Development reported today in Washington that U.S. aid will total \$3 million.

The Catholic Relief Society,

acting on AID'e behalf in Nica-

Palme's Remarks

Protested by U.S. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (UPI). —The State Department said to-day that it has protested Swedish Premier Olsf Palme's statements Saturday criticizing the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam.

A department spokesman sald

that Acting Secretary of State U.
Alexis Johnson had called Swedish Ambassador Hubert de Besche to the department Saturday to deliver the protest.

The spokesman said that Mr. Johnson strongly protested the premier's statements. According to news reports from Sweden, Mr. Faime said that the U.S. bombing of Hanoi was an outrage to be listed with Nazi mas-

ragua. has been authorized to provide 90,000 pounds of rolled oats and 140,000 pounds of flour

to the stricken people. Cross officials said more will be

The Organization of American States said it would send \$250,000 in food, clothing, medicine and

Ships containing rolled outs and other grains totaling more than 550,000 pounds have been diverted to Nicaragua, U.S. de-molition experts are also on the scene to aid in clearing the wrecked buildings. The American, Red Cross has authorized an initial allocation of \$25,000 to its Nicaraguan counterpart, and Red

temporary shelters to victims of the disaster.

So far, 23 National Red Cross

units have given or pledged aid. Australia, Italy and Israel are among the nations to contribute money, personnel and equipment. Diplomatic sources said Nicaragua was considering moving its capital to Leon, at least temporarily. Leon is 55 miles from Managua. Gen. Somoza said a decision on whether to rebuild Managua on the same site would be based on geological studies. About 1,000 persons perished in

and Turkey. On May 17 there score carried several other re-ports of quakes predicted by Mr.

Not much is known about Mr.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 26.-Harry S Truman had an earthy and pithy way of speech. Here are some examples of it: On himself: "Missouri has produced three notorious characters—Mark Twain, Jesse James and me. I'm a meat and potatoes man, not overly fond of pheasant under glass." On the presidency: "The honor isn't for the man, He just a symbol of the office, the highest in the world. I did what had to be done. I don't care a hoot what history

From Harry Truman

says about me. I know what I have done and that is enough. On ordering the atomic bomb dropped on Japan: "It was purely a military decision that saved thousands of American lives. No other course was conceivable." On politicians: "A politician is a public relations man who knows how to get along with people. If you can't stand the heat you should get out of the kitchen. The great statesmen were all politicians or they would never have been states men. They became statesmen after they were in their graves." On foreign policy: "I believe it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting

On his father: "My father was not a failure. After al" he was the father of a President of the United States." On campaigning: "I have never deliberately given any-I just tell the truth on the opposition—and they think it's hell."

attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside

On enemies: "There is no conversation so sweet as that of former political enemies. The way I look at it, I have been blessed in both enemies and friends." On war: "It all seems to have been in vain. Memories are short and appetites for power and glory are insatiable. Old tyrants depart. New ones take their place. Old allies become the foe. The recent enemy becomes the friend. It is all very baffling and trying, [but] we cannot lose hope, we cannot despair. For it is all too obvious that if we do not abolish war on this earth, then surely, one day, war will abolish us from the earth."

On McCarthyism: 'The meaning of the word is the cor-

On his achievements: "Some of the Presidents were great

and some of them weren't. I can say that, because I wasn't

one of the great Presidents but I had a good time trying to be one, I can tell you that."

ruption of truth, the abandonment of our historical devotion to fair play. It is the abandonment of 'due process' of law. It is the use of the big lie and the unfounded accusation against any citizen in the name of Americanism and security. My friends, this is not a partisan matter. This horrible cancer is eating at the vitals of America and it can destroy tha On criticism: "Whenever the press quits abusing me, I know I'm in the wrong pew."

where everything is perfection all year round? Stay in elegant holels and enjoy deliclous Portaguese cursine in traditional restaurants. Retax on beautiful occan beaches and wander through enchaning gardens. Practice all your favoritu sports. The climate, the casino, the clubs and the company. You'll find the best of everything in Exterill FORTUGAL. FORTUGAL. You'll love sunny, spectacular

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Potsdam, A-Bombs, UN, Marshall Plan, NATO, and Korea

By Robert C. Jensen

WASHINGTON (WP).-Harry S Truman, the indomitable man from Missouri, was suddenly thrust into the presidency and called on to make some of the most momentous decisions in U.S. bistory.

Historians will remember Harry Truman as the world leader who played a major role in shaping events in the crisisridden postwar period during the early days of the Cold War between the Soviet Union and the United States.

But to millions of Americans he also will be remembered as "good old Harry." tha scrappy. outspoken, often salty, "give 'em hell," campaigner who scored the greatest political apset in U.S. history when he defeated Republican Thomas E. Dewey

This upset, as incredible as It seemed at the time, was just one part of the extraordinary record of Harry Truman's years in the White Rouse.

After he left office, Mr. Truman was asked how he thought history would deal with him and he replied in characteristic

"I don't give a damn what history thinks of me. I know what I did, and that's enough

His Creed

This was the essence of the Truman creed—do what you think is right and never mind the critics. It was the creed of a self-confident man who, according to his close friend, the late Gen. George Catlett Marshall, had the curious blend of humility and boldness.

And Harry Truman was bold enough to make unflinching decisions that would terrify even the most courageous of men. During his presidency he made the decisions to:

• Drop nuclear bombs on two Japanese cities to hasten the end of World War II. Give the go-ahead for de-

velopment of the hydrogen bomb after Russia had developed her own atomic capability. • Continue the policy of hav-

ing the Petted States take the lead in creation of the United Nations during the closing days of World War IL • Establish the multi-billion dollar postwar program for European recovery, known as the Marshall Plan, and prevent the

economic collapse that probably would have led to Communist domination of Western Europe. Send U.S. troops to push back the invasion of South Korea by Communist North

• Enunciate the Trnman Doctrine to provide economic and military aid to Greece and Turkey to help those countries resist Communist moves being led by the Soviet Union.

Operate a \$250 million air-lift (with Britain) to supply food and other essentials to the people of West Berlin and break the 327-day Russian blockade that was designed to force the Western powers out of the city. Begin the Point Four pro-

gram to give technical aid to underdeveloped countries. • Form the North Atlantic military alliance between the United States and European na-

Fire Gen, Douglas Mac-Arthur as the supreme commander in the Pacific for insubordination during the Korean war and reaffirm the historic American principle of civilian

control over the military.

All of these decisions were controversial and Mr. Truman knew they would be. For example on April 10, 1951, the day he announced the firing of Gen. MacArthur, he wrote a friend: "It will undonbtedly create a cumstances I could do nothing else and still he President of the United States. Even the Joint Chiefs of Staff came to the conclusion that civilian control was at stake, but I didn't let it stay

at stake very long." Domestic Woes On the home front, Mr. Tru-

man's achievements appeared to suffer hy comparison. He was in a constant struggle with Congress on domestic matters and many of his proposals were ignored or rejected. Nevertheless, his administra-

tion was responsible for the unification of the armed forces, a mova that came only after the most bitter in-fighting among the separate branches of the

service.
The Truman administration also was responsible for the Employment Act of 1946, which for the first time committed the federal government to a policy of maintaining high employment and a strong economy. The act also created the President's Council of Economic Advisors CEA), which in recent years hos played a major role in shaping U.S. economic policies.

Ir. Truman lost his hattles for legislation in the fields of labor, civil rights, social welfare

Congress passed the Taft-Hartley Act, which placed tighter curbs on the powers of labor unions, over his veto.

Coogress ignored his pleas for clail rights laws, medical care for the aged under social securtion. These measures had to wait until the administration of Lyndon B. Johnson and the overwhelmingly Democratic majoritles in the Congress before

they were enacted.

On the domestic scene, Mr. Truman was also rebuffed in his elforte to end two costly strikes. In 1946 be urged Congress to



WHITE HOUSE LAWN, 1944—Candidates planning strategy for upcoming campaign.



POTSDAM, 1945-With Churchill and Stalin at the conference on postwar Europe.



WAKE ISLAND, 1950-Conferring with Gen. of the Army MacArthur on Far East.

draft striking railroad workers to end a nationwide rail walkout. The House quickly granted his request. Republican Robert A. Taft led the opposition in the Senate and stopped the move. In 1952, President Truman seized the steel industry in an attempt to avert a strike during the Korean war. He claimed inherent powers as President to do this to protect the public interest during a time of na-

tional emergency.
But the Supreme Court, in a 6-to-3 decision, ruled the seizure illegal. The steelworkers then went on strike for 55 days. With Friends ... '

Mr. Truman also was plagued at home by friends and subordinates who let him down er embarrassed him. Although the President', honesty was never questioned, cries of outrage were raised about a White House secretary who was given a mink coat and the freezers that were accepted by Trumao's military aide, Maj. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan. The so-called scandals were all

guite petty affairs. But when high-ranking Internal Reverue officials around the country were indicted during "2 last years of the Truman administration, the Republicans har a mo e legitimate campaign cry of "c" un up the ness in Wash-

Criticism also was heaped on Harry Truman for his earthy manners and har of blunt talk. One celebrated incident as the letter he wrote to Paul Hume, the music critic of The fully appreciated the concert cfforts of the President's daughter, Marcaret.

Proud father Truman fired off an explosive letter to Mr. Hume in which he said, "I never met you. ut if I do you'll need a new nose and plenty of beefsteak and perbaps a supporter

Hume has always considered the letter the "perfectly understandable reaction" of a father whose daughter had been criticized. Nine yes: after the incident the two men had a

warm visit in the Truman Library in Independence. Mr. Hume wrote that Mr. Truman had done more for

music than any President in history and noted that the President often slipped unnoticed into concerts in the city. At one concert, he lollowed the playing of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony with the musical score in his hand. Another letter-writing inci-

dent caused a furor when he wrote to a congressman that the Marine Corps was "Navy's police force" and had a "propaganda machine that is almost equal to Stalin's." the ex-Army artillery olficer applicated for an unfortunate choice of language.

At the time these incidents were treated grately by many Truman critics. With the pas-sage of time they were looked npon by most as amusing events involving a very human Presi-

Reappraisals The passage of time has also brought new and much more favorable interpretations of the Truman years in the White

About half the people living in the United States today had not been born when Harry Truman was called to the White House on April 12, 1945, and told that Franklin D. Roosevelt had died. Only those who live through those dramatic months can fully appreciate grave prob-On that day, Mr. Truman

Roosevelt stepped forward and put her arm around him and the President is dead." "I then asked them what I could do." Mr Truman wrote, and she said What can we do

for you?" "son of the middle border," a political figure with little experience in foreign relations and the affairs of state, was thrust into the shoes of a major world leader at one of the most critical innetures in history

The war in Europe was rapidly being brought to an end and the military, political and div lomatic decisions that would determine the fate of entire nations in Europe were still far Nuclear physicists were work-

ing secretly on the development of the world's most powerful

Plans were being made for the invasion of Japan, including preparations to handle a million American casualties at hospital stations stretching in stages across the Pacific into the center of the United States. Tais was the world faced by Harry Truman—a man who had Vice-President only 83

Gave and who had known nothing about the work being done military, political and diplomatic great decisions facing President Posserelt. In fact, during his entire life,

extended conversations with the man who had selected him to be his Vice-President and eventual successor. When Harry Truman rode to

Harry Truman had only eight

the White House on the day after he took the oath, he said: "I pray to God I can measure up to the task."

Later that day when he saw a number of reporters he had known as a senator, he said: "I don't know if any of you fellows ever had a load of hay hight the whole weight of the moon and stars and all the planets fell on me. I feel a tremendous responsibility . . . please pray for me, I mean

The world sympathized with the new President, although many persons had serious doubts that he was equipped to handle the awesome tasks he faced. bared some of these doubts.

He wrete in his diary: "I was very much shocked. I am not easily shocked but was certainly shocked when I was told of the President's death and the weight of the government had fallen on my shoulders. I did not know

whom they all practically worshiped. I was worried about reaction of the armed forces. I did not know what effect the situation would have on the war. effort, price control, war production and everything. knew the President had a great many meetings with Churchill and Stalin. I was not familiar with any of these things, and it was really something to think about, but I decided the best thing to do was to go home and get as much rest as possible and face the music." When he became President,

what reaction the country would

have to the death of a man-

little was known of Mr. Truman's background, his char-acter or his personality, aside from the fact that he had come to the Senate in 1935 as the candidate of the Pendergast

Except for his record for bravery as a soldier in World War I and a reputation of being a competent administrator of the affairs of Jackson County, his life had been marked by

nany setbacks. He had tried farming without any great success and after the Capt. Harry and an Army buddy. Eddie Jacobson, opened a haberdashery in downtown Kansas City. But after an early success, the store went; bankrupt in the 1920s. In 1934, at the age of 50, on

the eve of his announcement for the Senate, Harry Truman wrote in his diary: "I have come to the place

where all men strive to be at my age, and I thought two weeks ago that retirement on a virtual pension in some minor county office was all that was in store for me."

This was written almost 11 years to the day before he was

the commander in chief of the mightiest armed force in the history of the world and was announcing on his 61st birthday that Germany had surrendered to the Allies.

Mr. Truman was tapped for the Senate post for the same reason Tom Pendergast chose ham to run for county jurge in 1922. The notorious political boss wanted a man on the ticket who had an unchallenged reputation for honesty.
Later, Mr. Truman said Tom

Pendergast never asked me to

do a dishonest deed."

When Pendergast was convicted of income tax evasion and sent to prison, Mr. Truman stock by him. "I wouldn't desert a ship in distress," he said. And a few days after he became Vice-President, Harry Truman attended the funeral of the man who was "my

Mr. Truman's first decision as President, made moments after he took the oath of office, was an order to Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius fr. to move ahead as planned with U.S. participation in the coming San Francisco conference that created the United Nations.

This was only the beginning. For the next weeks and months the new President was confronted by one major event after

After he was in office 13 days

Secretary of War Henry .L. man the secret Manhattan Project that had been developing an atomic bomb. And less than a month after

he was sworn in, the Germans surrendered and the war in Europe was ended.

On that day he wrote one of his many "Dear Mama and Mary" letters to his mother and sister in Grandview, Mo. He noted:

"Things have moved at a terrific rate here since April 12. Never a day has gone by that have to be made. So far Inck has been with me. I hope it keeps up. It can't stay with me forever, however, and I hope when the mistake comes it won't be too great to remedy.

At Petsdam In July, 1945, he went to Potsdam, near Berlin, for the postwar conference with Churchill and Stalin to clarify and expand upon the agreements the original Big Three had reached at Valta.

As it turned out, when Russia refused to live up to the agreements, the Potsdam conference had the effect of not only deciding the broad ontlines for the occupation policies in Germany, but also the boundaries and political future of Eastern

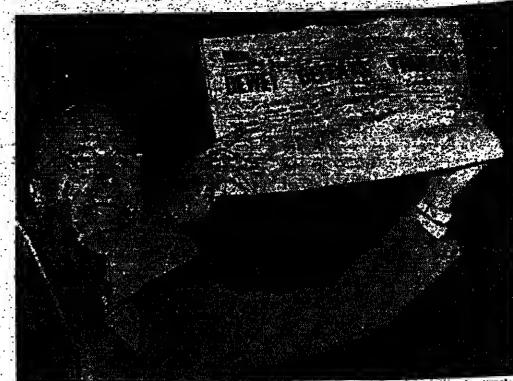
The Potsdam meeting was President Truman's first faceto-face meeting with Churchill. And the British wartime leader wrote later of this first meet-

ing:
"I felt that here was a man of exceptional character and ability . . . and a great deal of self-confidence and resolution There is no record of what Stalin thought of the American of the Russian dictator: "He was as near like Tom Pendergast as any man I know." President Truman came away

from the Potsdam conference convinced of one thing: "Force is the only thing the Russians During the conference, Mr. Trumsn received the news that

the atomic explosion in New Mexico had been successful. Ha and Prime Minister Churchill decided to deliver an ultimatum to Japan to surrender unconditionally or face the most severe consequences.

The message sent July 26 warned Japan's leaders that "the full application of our mili-



NOV. 4, 1948 Holding a Chicago Daily Tribune that named Dewey the winner.



INDEPENDENCE, MO. Wife Bess, daugh ter Margaret at Troman home yesterday.

tary power, backed by our resolve, will mean the inevitable and complete destruction of the Japanese armed forces and just as inevitably the utter devastation of the Japanese homeland." However, no mention was made of the nuclear weapon the United States now had.

Churchill wrote in his memoirs that at that time be thought of the spectacle of Okinawa and the suicidal resistance of Japanese troops there and that "to quell the Japanese resistance man by man and conquer the country yard by yard might well require the loss of a million American lives and half that number of British." The Bomb

doubted that President Truman would use the atomic bomb, nor have I ever doubted since that he was right."

Mr. Truman wrote that "that it was not an easy decision to make. I did not like the wennon. But I had no qualms if. in the long run, millions of .

More than 12 years later, he made the same point in reply-ing to criticism of his decision by the Hiroshima city council. He reminded the head of the council that the need for the bombing decision would never have arisen had "we not been stabled in the back by Japan at Pearl Harbor."

Even after the war. President Truman was given no breather. In fact, the problems of the nostwar world-both at home figuit and frustrating.

At home, this was reflected in Mr. Truman's declining popular-The Republicans captured control of Congress in 1946 and all the political sages were conthat Harry Truman would be defeated in 1948. Abroad, Mr. Truman was: faced with an ever more multant policy by Russia to consolidate and increase Communist cains in Europe and the

Mideast. His get-tough policy toward Henry A. Wallace, the man he replaced as Vice-President in 1944 and the man who would lead a third party candidacy. against him four years later.

1948 Election By 1948, Mr. Truman was being written off as a political failure by nearly everyone, including some of the leading members of his own party. He was being challenged not only by the Republicans, but also on the left by Mr. Wallace's candidacy and on the right by then Gov. Strom Thurmond of ning as the States Rights party candidate.
All the polls showed that

Republican Gov. Thomas E De-wey of New York would defeat Harry Truman. One po Elmo Roper, even stopped taking any samules early in the campaign because he believed the But Harry Truman refused to believe the polis or the so-called

political experts. He traveled 31,700 miles in a "give em isell" whistle stop campaign and made

Republicans and the "no-good, do-nothing 80th Congress.

Mr. Triman wrote of his campaign: 'I simply told the people

in my own language that they had better wake up to the fact that it was their light. If they did not get out and help me win this fight I emphasized, the Republicans would soon be giving the farmers and the workers, the little end of the stick again. "I spoke bluntly and sincere-

ly and warned the people that if they were fools enough to accept the fittle end, they deserved it."
To this day, political experis are still puzzled by the Truman upset. But Jonathan Daniels, the North Carolina editor who had served as a White House assistant imder both Fres Roosevelt and Truman, hit on-

this point:
"Americans feit leaderless when Roosevelt died, Truman taught them, as one of them, that their greatness lies in themselves.

- After Leaving Office President Truman's political infinence was strong enough in

1952, when he decided not to run for re-election, to select Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois as the Democratic presidential nomince.
...The President campaigned. vigorously for Mr. Stever

but the Illinois governor had doubts as to whether this helped or hurt. Relations between the two men cooled and in 1956. Mr. Trumen tried unsuccessfully to push the candidacy of New York Gov. Averell Harriman against Mr. Stevenson, This was the last Democratic National Convention Harry Truman at-

He refused to go to the 1960 convention in Los Angeles because he thought it was rigged for the nomination of Sec. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts. Mr. Truman's candidate at that time was Sen. Stuart Syming 1968, his health did not permit

him to attend.

During most of his retirement years. Mr. Truman devoted himself to the Truman Memorial Library in Independence and the writing of his memoirs. He also had more time to spend with his childhood etheart, the former Eliza-Bess, and during the whistle-stop days of 1948 as "the boss" He also had time to spend visiting with his grandsons, the children of daughter Margaret and Cliffon Daniel, associate editor of The New York Times.

Policy Followed Harry Trumen's mark on history is in the fleid of foreign policy. He was the architect of the postwar policy that has been followed by every U.S.

President since.
The essence of this policy was enunciated in his special message to Congress on March 17, 1947, when he asked for aid to Greece and Turkey. He said

"Totalitarian regimes imposed on free people, by direct or indirect aggression, undermine the foundations of luter-

This was the reasoning behind American aid to Greece and Turkey, behind the Marshall Plan aid to a stricken Europe and the intervention in Korea. President Truman said that the decision to send U.S. troops to Kores was the hardest one he had to make in the White House. But he felt he had no

He wrote in his memoirs that on the flight from Missouri to Washington on the day the North Koreans invaded South Korea he had some time to

"In my generation, this was not the first occasion when the strong had attacked the weak. I recalled some earlier nistans. Manchuria, Ethiopia, Austria. T remembered how, each time that the democracies falled to act, it had encouraged the aggressors to keep going ahead. Communism was acting in Korea just as Hitler, solini, and the Japanese had acted ten, 15 and 20 years

earlier. "I felt certain that if South Korea was allowed to fall, Communist leaders would be emboldened to override nations closer to our own shores. If the Communists were permitted to force their way into the Republic of Korea without opno small nation would have the courage to resist threats and aggression by stronger Commu-

nist neighbors. "It this was allowed to go unchallenged it would mean a lar incidents had brought on the Second World War. It was also clear to me that the formdations and the principles of the United Nations were at stake unless this unprovoked attack on Korea could be stop-

This desire to prevent the unthinkable devastation of World War III was his overriding concern throughout the 7 years, 9 months and 8 days Early in his term, shortly after the end of World War II,

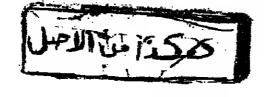
he put some private thoughts down on White House stationery. He wrote that he could see some of the forces of "selfishness, greed and jealousy" at work and he wondered if he could continue to "outlace the demagogues, the chiselers and

the jesiousies."

Time only will tell," he wrote "The human animal and his emotions change not much from age to age. He must change now, or he faces absolute and complete destruction, and maybe the insect age or an

American people before leaving the White House, Harry Tru-

man said:
We have averted World WarIII up to now and we may have
already shoceeded in establishing conditions which can keep that war from happening as far shead as man can see." This was the legacy Harry Truman left the American people and the people of



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The Truman Paradox

shadow of the fallen Franklin D. Roosevelt, few regarded him as more than a political accident, and one that, in the swift rush of events in the spring of 1945, could have portentous meaning for the United States and the grand alliance against Hitler and Japan. When, not long thereafter, the unobtrusive Clement Attlee succeeded Winston Churchill, it seemed that the anticlimax of a heroic age had been reached: Men great for good or ill had been swept off the board -Mussolini, Hitler. Roosevelt, Churchill, even the young De Gaulle-and power had passed, to all appearances, to lesser figures. But Harry Truman, as his gallant fight

in the sickroom has typified, was made of stronger and larger stuff than his critics believed or his political background implied. He faced a situation which the current crop of revisionist historians see only in the pale reflection of the documents: a shattered, hungry, distraught world, in which only the United States possessed undrained resources -and in which only Stalin remained of the pre-war generation of men of massive personal power.

How Truman met this challenge, this opportunity, is still the subject of intense debate, since the United States still wrestles with many of the legacies of his policy. Possibly he could have achieved a bilateral accord with the Kremlin, such as President Nixon is working out. But it would at best have been a division of the world between

When Harry E Truman emerged from the two glants, not the measured agreements of two large states in a context of many powers, national, ideological and economic. Such a division might well have created satellite continents, and, almost inevitably, a more massivs confrontation than any the world has known since 1945.

What would the world have been like without the Marshall Pian, NATO, the Common Market, yes, without the Korean war? To those whose whole attention is focused upon the failures of American policy-makers to meet, swiftly enough, the changes since Stalin'a death, the answer may be easy. There would, they believe, have leen no Vietnamese war to be America's costly shame. But the institutions Harry S Truman helped to shape have their constructive aspects as well, and what America did during Truman'a tenure in the White House, sike Attlee's "quiet revolution" in Britain, has much indeed of enduring value.

Truman was a paradox in that a little Missouri ward politician, catapulted into authority, surrounded by aoch impressive military personalities as Marshall, Elsenhower and MacArthur, mistrusted initially by many, made, without the apparatus of political charisma, an abiding mark on world history. He had his moments of mere pique, his own conceits; he never projected a public image of authority in word or presence. But he did his duty as he saw it, with great courage and no little wisdom and the people of the United States can be grateful for his concentrated devotion.

The Change at CIA

knowable about the Central Intelligence what the Russians were up to in nuclear Agency and its workings that any discussion of Mr. Helms's departure from the directorship and Mr. Schlesinger's appointment to replace him must necessarily rest on a comparatively small store of information. Even so, one or two things are plain. And chief among these is the fact, evident from what is known about the two men themselves, that one highly qualified and eminently capable official is being replaced by another.

Richard Helms has spent most of his professional life in intelligence work, and he has acquired a reputation among those qualified to judge as a man of great honesty and tough-mindedness. The term "toughminded" in this connection can only summon forth imaginary zither music for some people and visions of grown men running around endlessly shoving each other under trains. But Mr. Helms-unflappable, perjudgment is concerned—earned his repotation for tough-mindedness in an intellectual sense. As agency director, he has been far of his predecessors. Allen Dulles, for example, or John McCone—evidently preferring He has worked very effectively with some of his overseers on the hill. And, if the leaked (not by CIA) material, such as the Pentagon Papers, that has been appearing in the press is any guide, he and his agency have also served their executive branch leaders with some distinction. One gets the impression that from the presumed efficacy of bombing the North Vietnamese to the presumed neces-

There are such strict limits to what is sity of responding to every wild surmise of weapons development, Mr. Helms has offered a practical, dispassionate and rigorously honest-if not always popular-view.

That the Congress will be pushing for some greater degree of responsiveness from the CIA in the coming session seems pretty certain. And there also is at least a chance that internal bureaucratic difficulties at the agency will require some managerial rearrangements. In a way, solely hecause he comes to CIA from outside (not from up the ranks). James Schlesinger may be specially suited to take on both. But he has other qualifications. At the Rand Corporation in California, Mr. Schlesinger did analytic work that gave him more than a passing familiarity with the intelligence estimating business. At the Budget Bureau—as it was then known -in the early days of the Nixon administration he proved himself a very astute, not to say downright cold eyed, scrutinizer of sonally disinterested, and beyond the reach military budget requests. His brief term at of political or ideological pressures where his the Atomic Energy Commission notable in several respects. Mr. Schlesinger bucked the pressure of the atomic energy establishment to insist that the AEC take less a public figure or celebrity than some note of and respond to the claims of its ecological critics. And he attempted to push the agency back from its political to maintain a certain becoming obscurity. role toward the more disinterested service role it was meant in the first place to fulfill. He, like Mr. Helms, is demonstrably a man of talent, dedication and impressive intellect. We should have been content to see them atay on in their present jobs. But if Mr. Heims is to leave the Central Intelligence Agency, we think Mr. Schlesinger is a first-class choice to replace him.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Damper on Détente

Germany opens a new era in the relations between the two German states-although some of the euphoria that originally grested conclusion of the treaty has now largely, and with good reason, evaporated. The flood of West Germans and West

Berliners into East Germany to visit relatives and friends will increase rapidly under the broad thrust of the basic treaty and the specifics of an earlier traffic pact between the two sides. But the Communist government in East Berlin has invoked sweeping new restrictions on contacts with the visitors from the West that may apply to as many as two million of East Germany's 17 million people.

An outright ban on contacts with Western visitors has been decreed for some categories of East Germans. Certain government officials, party workers, union leaders, soldiers and police are even forbidden to have Western visitors in their homes and must get permission to see them at other places.

East German Communists are frank about the dangers they see from "the advancing Policy of peaceful coexistence between

The basic treaty between East and West countries of different social order." Their fears are echoed in more subdued fashion by Communist leaders of Czechoslovakia and Poland. Some specialists believe the latest Russian crackdown on dissenting intellectuala is part of a girding up for greater contacts with the West regarded as unavoidable in a period of ao-called détente.

Such fears, restrictions and precautions are an ugiy portent for the European security conference, long sought by Moscow and now regarded as inevitable during 1973. The West had hoped at minimum to get some commitment from the Soviet Union and its allies for a freer flow of people and information between East and West Europe in return for the increased trade, credits and technological aid the Communists seek.

Deapite discouragements of the kind inflicted by a etill-insecure Communist government in East Germany, the West must persist with the valid argument that genuine détente and even expanded economic cooperation will be possible only in a relaxed climate that permits people and ideas to move more freely across Europe.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

WASHINGTON Senator Lodge has urged the passage of a bill allowing the United States to purchase the Caribbean islands of St. Thomas, Santa Cruz and St. John. Denmark has in-formed the United States that it is willing to tell the islands and that two European governments, possibly Great Britain and Germany, are new negotiating for their purchase. Senator Lodge says that unless the United States scquires the islands, either Britain or Germany

Fifty Years Ago

December 27, 1922 NEW YORK-A "spanking week" has been suggested for New York's badly trained children. Now, not exactly that, perhaps, but some other chastening device for stimulating remembrance of the maxims of good sense, might be dis-creetly applied to the childish statesmen of many countries which we are not bound necessarily to name. The first week of each New Year would not be inappropriate as a fixture



A Shrewdness of Kissingers: II

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS. - Not even the "Kissingers" of this world are entirely sure just who are full members of their club, Thus I have been told at various times by one or another of this select establishment that Fran Katharina Focke, charming expert on Western Europe, is really Brandt's "Kissinger" or that Robert Temple Armstrong, principal private secretary to the prime minister, is really Heath's Klassinger. In neither

case is this correct. Dr. Focke, now a cabinet member but who recently adorned the chancellor's office, is the daughter of a famous German journalist and advised on European matters. Armstrong, a charming old Etonian who works at the prime minister's right hand and is an expert on finance, is not the nearest British equivalent to Henry K.B the species considers Egon Bahr and Sir Burke Trend as his German and British peers.

Confusion arises because it is impossible to have a genuine "Kissinger" in a parliamentary system of government. Brandt explained to me he must always deal the foreign ministry into diplomatic games because the minister, Walter Scheel, also heads the Liberal (FDP) party whose minority coalition participation keeps Brandt chancellor.

Therefore Brandt says he can only use Bahr as a special agent on an ad hoc basis and not as a full-fledged "Kissinger." That would risk splitting the coalition. Even with this limitation there is irritation in the foreign ministry because of Bahr's role and a feeling that at times the ministry is insufficiently informed.

Lieutenants

Brandt also emulates Nixon's system of personal lieutenants apart from Bahr. Horst Ehmke, minister without portfolio, has been a trouble-shooter doing something like the White House jobs of Haldeman and Ehrlichman. Herbert Wehner, Social Democratic floor leader in the Bundestag, serves as an idea man

A somewhat comparable situation exists in England. Trend is the closest thing to a "Kissinger." When Henry Kissinger himself goes to London and wants to talk with an alter ego he consults Sir Burke. Under the British governing system Kissinger knows that whatever he confides to Trend goes to the prime minister himself, not just the foreign sec-

However, no genuine "Kissinger" would be tolerated by the English cabinet, which would resign if there were one, or by parliament, which would raise bell. On two occasions when a prime minister tried to use the "Kissinger" formula-during the 1938 appeasement of Hitler and during the Suez collaboration France and Israel—there were explosions of wrath after the news eventually leaked.

Michel Jobert

As cabinet secretary, Trend is in charge of assembling the views of all ministers concerned with any problem and, if possible, with compiling options for prime min-isterial decisions. But Trend is a nonparty civil servant. He was just as loyal to Harold Wilson as be is to Heath. When Nixon and Heath have a personal summit. Trend and Kissinger first work out the approximate agenda. In France, where the position of president is nearer to that of Nixon than the position of prime

minister in England or chancellor

in West Germany, Michel Jobert has an easier time and less inhibited authority than his equivalents in London and Bonn,

Jobert is immensely intelligent and hard working. He often looks tired, rarely emerges in Paris soclety, is frequently called to the Elysée even on Sundays. He takes an annual one-month beliday but returns to Paris every week. A!though he has one weak arm he plays a determined game of tennis, likes to paddle a kayak canoe and is a passionate gardener.

Jobert is in charge of everything that passes the president's desk; foreign policy only occupies about a third of his time. His job is to coordinate and to get the proper experts working on any problem that arises,

on's Azores meeting with Pom-pidou, the entire matter was handled between the White House and the Elysée, with Wetsoo and Jobert discussing the details. Neither the State Department nor the Qual d'O-say knew about it until the program had been scitled. Nobody in France's executive branch has any complexes about

When U.S. Ambassador Watson

(recently resigned) arranged Nix-

not dealing with the foreign ministry. Pompidou, like De Gaulle, considers diplomacy and defense "reserved domains" which the Elysée runs. Maurice Schumann, heed of the Quai d'Orsay, has no more ultimate authority than William Regers, lord of foggy bottom. Each is hoist by his own "Kissinger."

Harry Truman

By William F. Buckley Jr.

Truman was enormously popular among the academic elite. He reached the peak of popularity after his defeat of Thomas E. Dewey, whose self-assurance in a year that saw his opponents divided into three camps made his defeat all the more satisfying. The academic flirtation with Henry Wallace was brief, and by the time the fall of 1948 came around. Wallace had lost all but hardened fellow-travelers and the advanced addlepated. Strom Thurmond, of course, was merely Democratic embarrasament. They went accordingly to work for Harry Truman, a man they had despised in part because he presumed to sit at the desk of his great predecessor, in part because his vulgarity was always showing through, in part because

of the general postwar diplomatic and economic pandemonium. At one point in the demoralized spring of 1948, when Harry Truman was considered un-reelectable, and when Democratic party leaders were urging him not to run again, Sen. Claude Pepper publicly proposed that the Democrats nominate Gen. Dwight Risenhower, and permit him to write the platform for the Demo-

Begins to Fight

Then Truman began to fight. And suddenly the tastemakers discovered him. The coarser his rhetoric, the more vituperatively he denounced the Republicans, the more they liked it. One has visions of the ascetic, gristocratic Arturo Toscanini, who used to like nothing more than viewing the old wrestling matches on television about which he would get so excited he would jump up and down on the couch yelling "Keel him! Keel him!" Which is exactly what Truman went on to do to his opponent, as the professors jumped up and down on their

By the time the end of the next term came, the public had visibly tired of Truman. Sen. McCarthy had dramatized the extraordinary postwar diplomatic defeats. We were fighting in South Korea a to call a police action. We had lost China, and it was plain that the Soviet Union had no intention of releasing the countries it held captive in East Europe. The Soviet Union had developed an atom bomb three years before the most pessimistic estimate of when they would do so.

Domestically, Truman's arro-

YEW YORK-For a while Harry gance was wearing the public the flimslest ground to take possession of the steel industry, and was quickly rebuked by the Supreme Court. He was always wrangling with Congress and declining to permit congressional committees to examine executive records. He had indeed developed a megalomania which was socially embarrassing, at odds with the republican spirit which

is especially appropriate to Democratic preside He chose, wisely, not to run again, and left the White House without anything more than a purely perfunctory exchange with his successor. But as the years tion of Harry Truman

Acheson's Role At this enterprise his old friend

Dean Acheson was tireless, re-marking the solid qualities of Truman's character, his decisiveness and courage, the implacable stands he had taken against the Soviet Union in Greece, and against Red China in Korea. He had given the order, against the advice of the great Oppenheimer, to construct a hydrogen bomb He knit together the network of alliances that still survive, at least formally. He enthusiastically presided over the foreign aid that catalyzed the economic recovery of West Europe. And like Cincinnatus returned to civilian pursuits, he now devoted himself to his library, to entertaining foreign and domestic visitors, and to occasional acts of charming exuberance like playing the piano with Jimmy Durante, He was halled as a great presi-For his sake it is good that

was not fully aware during the last few years, so heavy now with displeasure against him and his policies is the critical mood. He, it is said is more responsible than any men in America for the cold war, for the internecine alliances, for United States militarism and chauvinism, for a delay in discharging our obligations to racial equality. Thus the pendulum swung, and he wasn't Thus the in ill health, fit, as in the old days, to grab hold of it and hurl it back, knocking over the fainthearted, the revisionists, the ideological egalitarians who are currently in control of the history factories. Harry Truman made many grievous mistakes, but it is not his mistakes that are singled out for criticism, but his

Malta-An Island At the Crossroads

By Smart Troup

W Minister Dom Mintoff's goul of bidding the British goodbye within seven years is etil, 17 months after his election, without a disclosed plan for making the island financially independent.

Instead, Malta is awash with fears not necessarily conducive to attracting investment. And the Labor government, while prepar-ing the course toward economic viability through industrialisation, has chucked the financial incentives offered by the previous administration and has increased corporation taxes by 50 percent.

"The plan is not here yet, it has not yet been published, but that does not mean that we don't have a plan," protests Paul Naudi, Malta's director of information. "It is being prepared; we are putting everything in writing, and it will be published soon."

The plan ostensibly would be based on recommendations of the Industries Promotion Council, a nine-man group of international industrialists appointed by Mintoff two months ago to determine Maita's needs. The council has met just once, briefly, and apparently has not yet drawn any conclusions. But others have.
"No such target of economic

viability in seven years can be achieved unless Malta is a safe place for investment," says J. G. Vassailo, director general of the "Most important, there is no clear indication of where Malta will go —East or West—after the financial agreement (on renting the military installations to British forces) ends in seven years."

Not Worried

Naudi says the government is not worried. "We are at the not worried. crossroads of the Mediterranean. That has been proved in war, we hope to prove it in peace," he says. About the concern over whether Malta will look eastward or westward when the financial agreement with Great Britain ends in seven years, Naudi says: "We have very good reletions with the Arab states and with Israel. We want to be at peace with everyone."

Added to the fear by some about whether Malta will turn eastward. or westward when the British agreement is terminated is the worry many Maltese are expressing about human rights. That worry is so strong, they claim, that they are unwilling to express It outside of anonymity.

The government has said that it wants to change the constitution. "The prime minister says that the opposition (Nationalist party, should see reason and cooperate." Naudi explains. If they do not, some fear Mintoff will try to make the changes anyway." The areas in which he wants

changes all require a two-thirds majority in parliament, and his Labor party has a majority of one seat. He wants to change the electoral laws and Malta's position in the Commonwealth. He also vants to lower the voting age to 18 and eliminate the post of vicepresident on the constitutional court. And it is on the latter issue that much of the Maltese fear is focused.

The post of vice-president is now varant, and the court cannot legally function unless it is filled. What's more, the government has told the opposition in parliament that it will not fill the post unless various changes in the constitution are agreed to. If Mintoff was to decide to make changes without the needed two-thirds majority, there would be no constitutional court to which to appeal.

Plan Awaited

In that climate of uncertainty. Malta apparently is on the threshold of announcing a plan to attract investment and to achieve economic viability through an industrial rather than its traditional services society. While economic viability is a goal of both major parties in Malta, the emphasis on industrialization is seen as unrealistic by the Nationalists because the island does not have the

raw materials to support It. "That argument is completely wrong," Naudi says. "Japan is bigger, but it has no raw materials. The secret is that what they don't have in raw materials they make up for in organization and mannower.

Mike Refalo, a member of parliament and spokesman for the opposition Nationalists, feels "the prime minister has not given much importance to tourism. The tourist board is doing its best, hut the foreign policy is not as clear as it was, and certain announcements have effects on tourism. The Malta hotels and restau-

rants association reports a decrease from 1971 of almost 20 percent in the number of visitors this year, no doubt attributable to tensions caused by the Anglo-Maltese negotiations lest winter Naudi says that there is a \$250,000

VALLETTA, Malta.—Prime campaign to rekindle the interest of the Exitons, who have been Multa's largest tourist group.

"During the past 18 months, a great deal has been done by the Labor government." says Remig Farrugia, a member of the Leber party's national executive council and an economist. What has been done is not tangible in physical achievements. It has been a cleaning-up process. As an example, Farrugia cites government efforts to reduce the number of givil servants, who comprise 20 percent of the national labor force. All biring has ceased and it is hoped that attrition

will do the rest. In the area of industrialization, Farrugia notes that China has committed £17 million in grants and interest-free loans with a 13. year holiday on repoyment.

"We will repay China in ex-ports, not in money," Parrugia notes. "In effect, we are creating a market and elso selling in anticipation of it." Other nations also have promised soft loans totalling £9 million providing that equipment for such industrialization is purchased from those countries.

The incentives granted by the previous government of Melta to help fill the still vacant areas of government-built industrial parks have been eliminated—the subsidized rents, the tax holidars and grants, etc. "But other in-centives are being studied," Farrugia says. "We plan to set up a development bank as an investment avenue for Maltese money and to provide for government participation in the industries."

The old incentives, he says, attracted a number of "very good British and American companies here, but we got only the employment factor, not any profits or even tax revocue because of the tax holidays that were granted for 10 years." Many of the companies that settled on the island folded when government aid had

run its course. "While the incentive plan of the Nationalist party did attract certain lame ducks and certain sharks," counters Refelo, "we did get a certain effect-12,000 new jobs, 12 percent of the labor force."

Malta, meanwhile, has increased its revenues for the first six months of the current fiscal year compared with the same period last year. But the increase of £5.1 million includes the increase of more than £9 million from rental of defense facilities and bilateral assistance—revenues the government hopes will be unneeded in seven years.

Despite the revenue increase, the government decreased spending by £83 million during the same six-month period. That fact is causing concern with a number of Maltese economists who see the need for pumping funds back into the economy, the growth of which has already been arrested by the

Many are concerned about the fall in tourist revenue and that which flowed at a considerable rate before many of the depend. ents of British forces left the is-

land last winter. Naudi replies: "We must do away with the image that Malia is a fortress. You cannot have soldiera and tourists. We have played our part in history, and it bas been a great part."

Letters

'Just and Fair'

Mr.

#+ \ 1

Dr. Kissinger says he has been unable to reach an agreement "that the President considers just and fair." I suppose Nixon's high sensitivity to what he deems "just and fair" to Thieu has been the stumbling block Presidents bave to stick together without any regard whatsoever for the welfare of the people over whom they preside. When is a leader of the U.S. going to think first in terms of what is "just and fair" to U.S. citizens? Are we going through another four years of war, squandering more tens of billions of dollars on a cause that was lost years ago? We can only hope now that Congress will bring the war to an end by shotting off the money faucet,

E.J. O'CONNELL

A Ouestion From a dispatch in the IRT of Dec. 23:

"The U.S. command said that of the 43 air crewmen missing this week, 36 were in B-53s. The total of missing is equal to 10 percent of the total of 431 Americans known to be prisoners in North Vletnam." So what are we doing now,

shooting for double or nothing? ALDIN RATTL



Chairman John Hay Whitney

Editor

Co-Citatrmen Katharine Graham Arthur Ochs Subberger

André Bing

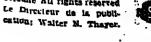
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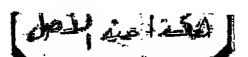
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المكنا عيد للمل

Soviet Party Official's Fall Tied to Czech Invasion Role

MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (AP).— Kremlin Polithuro member Pyotr Shelest owes his downfall to his successs in convincing his colleagues to send Warsaw Pact armies into Prague in 1968 and



Filipino C-47 Is Shot Down By Moslems

MANILA, Dec. 26 (AP).—Mos-lem dissidents reportedly shot down a Philippine Air Force C-47 transport, with a crew of seven aboard, during fighting on Christmas Eve in "an increasingly tense situation" in southern Sulu Province, the Philippine military

command said today. The report said that the fate of the seven men was unknown. Military authorities, meanwhile, reported numerous attacks on military units by armed Moslem bands, growing casualties on both

sides and an increasing refugee problem in the combat areas. President Ferdinand E. Marcos sald in a brief statement he had cyldence that "foreign-trained troops' were fighting on the Mos-lem side. He did not elaborate.

Brig. Gen. G. A. Pecache, assistant chief of staff for home defense, sald at least 46 Philippine soldiers had been killed in fight-ing against Moslems since September. He said the figure did not include the missing airmen. Moslem casualties were placed at 93 dead, but unofficial reports

from the south gave much higher A newspaper, the Daily Express, quoting a report by Defense Secretary Juan Ponce Enrile, said

there were 500,000 refugees in areas where there has been fight-The fighting in the southern litburo by four men—all of whom Philippines has been going on speradically since President Marcon declared martial law Sept. n'l and began a nationwide cam-

pages to disarm private armies and round up all unregistered firearms. Most Moslems have refused to

surrender their arms to the predominantly Christian military. Cien. Pecache said the military had managed to collect only 1,500 propons in Sulu Province, an area with a population of nearly 100,000. The military estimated that nearly 30,000 high-powered reapons were in the area.

Moslem Attack Lt. Col. George Abando, chief Spokesman of the Defense Department, said the transport plane was lost Christmas Eve over 7 quequal Island, 596 miles south et Manila, where about 100 armed Mostems tried to overrun an , ittle-man government detach-

faring the battle, Col. Abando Little seven Moslems were slain. terrument casualties were not "ATH, but the Daily Express said the soldier was wounded and

proper missing. Lat. week, Gen. Pecache said s praceful settlement had been tended between the Moslems and

the government.

8,281 Apprehended MANILA, Dec. 26 (UPI).-The Piglippine government said today that 8.281 persons, a figure which in hours subversives, criminals, sendents, politicans and journalit., were taken into custody as result of President Marcos's 1: "Hal law proclamation. i was the first time since the

remaini-up began on Sept. 23 that the government has revealed the Chair number of those detained. I said about one-fourth of the decamers had been released before Christmas.

No Fanfare in China As Mao Turns 79

PEKING, Dec. 26 (Reuters).-Chance Communist party Chairin at Mao Tse-tung was 79 today. but as usual, there was no public colemnation of the event in China. 1. Chinese Communist party newspaper, the People's Daily. carried one of Chairman Mao's quotations at the top of its front pane as usual, but the main headlines dealt with the return yesterday of Foreign Minister Chi Peng-lei from North Korea. There was no mention of Chairman Mao's birthday. It has been a Charge policy not to celebrate or publicate the event, although much Comese probably were aware of the day's significance.

MI MORIAL SERVICE HART to the late FLLOTH
HART to be held on Thursday
Freech type at 12 mon at the
Antible best al 21 Avenue George-V.
Fig. 4 No flowers please. to growing Ukrainian national-ism, Soviet sources say. The informants, who have access to Kremlin opinions, say Mr. Shelest was dismissed this year as

boss of the Ukrainian Communist party for presenting the ruling Politburo with false reports that provoked the decision to invade Czechoslovakia. The informants report that par-

y secretary-general Leonid I. Brezhnev wants to dissociate himeelf from a major foreign-policy embarrassment, and that Mr. Shelest is being made to pay for it. The sources gave the following

Mr. Shelest attended a meeting between Mr. Brezhnev and Czech leader · Alexander Dubcek from July 29 to Aug. 1, 1968, at Cierna nad Ieseu, Czechoslovakia. Also present was Vasili Bilak, a conservative member of Mr. Dubcek's delegation and a long-time friend

Caretaker Government After the Clerna meeting, Mr. Brezhnev and most members of the Politburo went to their Black Sea summer homes, leaving a caretaker government in Moscow. Mr. Shelest was one of those who remained in the Soviet capital.

On Aug. 15 Mr. Shelest proposed an urgent meeting of the Politburo to discuss the Ozech At a meeting in the Kremlin tha next day, Mr. Shelest pre-cented his associates with what

he called proof that Mr. Dub-cek's liberalization program had exceeded the limits established by Moscow and that the Czech Communist party was in im-minent danger of being subordi-nated to Mr. Dubcek's "right-

wing" leadership. Tha Politburo decided to give the green light to the Warsaw Pact armies poised on the Czech

frontier. Soviet Defensa Minister Marshal Andrei A. Grechko, however, expressed concern over the international military consequences and agreed only after the Soviet ambassador in Washington, Anatoly Dobrynin, reported that American forces would not interfere with the Warsaw Pact occu-

patlon of Czechoslovakia. On the night of Aug. 20-21, the Soviet-led pact troops invaded Czechoslovakia, crushing Mr. Dubcek's hopes for "socialism with a human face." The invasion prompted an international outcry from Soviet-bloc parties, from Communist theorists and intellectuals, from foreign Communist parties and from the Western

powers. The Kremlin leaders believed Mr. Shelest bad lied to the Politburo to achieve his own hardline political ends and to satisfy those of his Czech friend Mr.

owed him some form of allegiance. Mr. Shelest further incurred the wrath of the pro-Brezhnev Politburo when strongly opposed the secretarygeneral's plans for a summit

meeting with President Nixon. The Politburo's first chance to weaken Mr. Shelest's position came early in 1972, when a Belgian student, Yaroslav Dobosch, was arrested in the Ukrainian

capital of Kiev and charged with "subversive anti-Soviet activities." Mr Dobosch had applied for a tourist visa to visit Kiev, a center for the Ukraine's intelligentsia

and growing nationalist dissent. The security police initially turned down the visa application on the grounds that Mr. Dobosch belonged to a Ukrainian nationalist organization in the West. Mr. Shelest, however, personally intervened and arranged for Mr. Dobosch to obtain his visa.

Nationalist Sympathies After Mr. Dobosch's arrest, Mr. Shelest was charged with harboring sympathies for the Ukrainian nationalist movement, falling to curp dissent and directly contributing to an international incident by permitting Mr. Dobosch to enter the Soviet Union, thereby

forcing the security police to ar-On May 19, 1972, the Central Committee of the Communist party convened in Moscow and ordered Mr. Shelest, 64. to step down as head of the Ukrainian

His removal was announced publicly May 25 as Mr. Brezhnev discussed arms control and bilateral trade with President Nixon

in the Kremlin. Nine days later Mr. Dobosch was quietly released and sent

home to Belgium.

Mr. Shelest was forced to give up control of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic's party apparatus and become one of 10 powerless deputy premiers under the firm hand of Mr. Kosygin.



MUSICAL COMEDY—It's hard to tell whether this chimpanzee, a born actor, is really serious, or only teasing the pretty girl as she plays her melody.

Widespread Fraud Suspected

Consumer Agencies Probing U.S. Health, Reducing Clubs

By Grace Lichtenstein

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (NYT).-Consumer-protection officials here and in several other metropolitan areas are investigating complaints that the \$230-million-a-year health-spa and figure-salon industry is permeated with fraud. Consumer agencies have focused their investigations on allegedly deceptive advertising, high-pressure sales pitches and long-term ironclad contracts used by some of the spa and salon chains that

have sprung up around the country in the last four years. Some physicians also are questioning the exercise programs at the clubs, which they say may be useless at best and dangerous

"Losing weight involves both diet and exercise," says Dr. Kenneth Rose, a former chairman of the American Medical Association's Committee on Physical Fitness. Noting that some spas promise weight reduction through exercise alone, Dr. Rose said, "The system lends itself to fraud because they're preying on people who are looking for an easy way

to get a hard job done." Officials emphasize that there are few complaints at many clubs and gymnasiums, where members do not sign contracts but simply

Soviet Critic Said To Ask for Visa

To Go to France MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (Reuters). -Andrei Sinyavsky, Russian literary critic jailed in 1966 for publishing works judged to be anti-Soviet, has applied for permission to emigrate to France, usually reliable sources said here

They said Mr. Sinyavsky was apparently still awaiting an answer to his request for Soviet exit papers. Further details of his plans, and his reasons for wanting to go, were not known. In answer to an inquiry, a French Embassy official said the 47-year-old critic had not asked

for a French entry visa. Mr. Sinyaysky was released last year from the Potma labor camp complex, east of here, after earning more than a year's remission of his seven-year sen-

tence for good conduct. Soviet authorities this month have given permission to two other dissident intellectuals, biologist Zhores Medvedev and physicist Valeri Chalidze, to go abroad. Soviet Embassy officials in the United States later took away Mr. Chalidze's passport, preventing him from returning

Mr. Sinvaysky was sentenced. together with Yuli Daniel, for publishing "anti-Soviet" works abroad under a pen name. In April, ha was reported to have written a 500-page account of his labor-camp experiences, entitled "A Voice From the Choir."

pay for each visit. They say also that all clubs have numerous

satisfied customers. But in the New York City metropolitan area, clubs run by two of the biggest chains, Jack La Lanne and Nu-Dimensions, are under "intensive" investigation by the city's Department of Con-

The Federal Trade Commission's regional office, Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz, the Nassau County (Long Island) Consumer Affairs Office and the New Jersey Office of Consumer Protection are among other agencies with inves-tigations under way. The files of the New York Regional Consumer Protection Council show camplaints against 11 different

spas and chains. In addition, Chicago, Seattle and Phoenix agencies have taken

formal actions in recent months to curb spa abuses. The owners of spas and salons say that they are offering worthwhile programs for both fitness and reducing. "Our success really came about because people are more aware of the need to stay fit," says Thomas P. Sansone, general manager of the Jack La. Lanne spas in the New York

Consumer agencles have recorded hundreds of complaints about certain practices, some of which were observed this month by reporters of The New York Times, who visited branches of four leading local clubs.

The major consumer complaints recorded by government agencies are the following:

Customers are lured to clubs

by misleading advertising, includ-

ing promises of a nonexistent

"low Introductory price," or two memberships for the price of one. Potential customers are promised the improbable—such as losing 10 pounds and 13 1/2 inches in eight weeks without dieting and sometimes with only passive "exercise" on vibrating lounge chairs.

 Some customers sign contracts with clubs supposedly under construction and have to wait as long as two years for the facility to open. Meanwhile, they are dunned and even sued for pay-

· Some customers say that their clubs are dirty or so overcrowded that they have little opportunity to use the facilities. After being promised "trained" instructors, some customers discover that supervision in exercise classes is minimal or un-

enlightened. There are two distinct types of clubs: the "figure salons" such as those run by Nu-Dimensions which offer only passive vibrating loungers that are supposed to reduce fat, and the "health" spas, such as those in the Jack La Lenne chain, which offer swimming pools, gymnastic equipment, calisthenics classes and other

Robert Scott, Film Writer, Is Dead at 61

Jailed for Contempt Of Congress in 1949

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 26 (AP).

-Robert Adrian Scott, 61, a
movie writer-producer who once served a year in prison for refus-ing to testify before the House Un-American Activities Commit-tee, died yesterday at his home

here. Mr. Scott receptly underwent Mr. Scott was born in Arlington, N. J., and was a graduate of Amherst College. He came to California in 1939 as a writer for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. He moved to the RKO studios in 1943. Among his film credits

as a producer were "Murder, My Sweet," "The Boy With the Green Hair" and "Crossfire." When called with other Hol-lywood writers to testify before the House committee in 1947, Mr. Scott and nine others refused to answer questions about alleg-ed Communist influences in the

film industry.

Mr. Scott was held in contempt of Congress, fined \$1,000 and sentenced to the federal prison in Ashland, Ky. His nine compatriots, who included screenwriters Dalton Trumbo and Ring Lardner jr., also went to jail for their defiance of the con-

gressional committee.
Following his release from prison in 1951, Mr. Scott hecame executive producer for a London film studio. He returned to the United States in 1968 to write television scripts and produce films for Universal-International

Macario Garcia HOUSTON, Dec. 26 (AP) .-Macarlo Garcia, 52, who received the highest U.S. award for valor in World War II, has been killed

in an auto accident. Mr. Garcia, 52, of Alief, Texas, and Myrtle Koonce, 48, of Hous-ton, died Sunday night in a crash

near Sugar Land, Texas. Mr. Garcia, who was then an Army staff sergeant, won the Congressional Medel of Honor after he volunteered to dispose of two German machine-gun nests blocking his platoon's way in Germany on Nov. 17, 1944. Although shot in the shoulder

and foot, Sgt. Garcia cleared the way by killing six Germans and

capturing four. Born in Mexico, Mr. Garcia became a U.S. citizen after leaving the service with the rank of master sergeant. At the time of his death he was a contact man for the Veterans Administration in this area.

Constantine Bastias ATHENS, Dec. 26 (AP) .-Constantine Bastias, 71, a lead-

torian, died here of heart failure todav. Mr. Bastias was vice-president of the Union of Athenian Newspaper Editors, former head of the Department of Arts and Letters in the Ministry of Education and former director of the Greek Na-

tional Theater. He wrote several books, of which the best known is his "History of the Greek Nation."

13 Who Survived Andes Air Crash Will Fly Home

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 26 (AP).—Thirteen Uruguayans wbo survived for 70 days after a plane erash in the Andes have decided to take a plane home Thursday despite their fears of flying resulting from their ordeal. The three other survivors al-

ready have gone home by plane.

The 13 were persuaded in a meeting with relatives and doctors that the return trip across the mountains by train and car would be too hard on them in their weakened condition. There were 45 persons aboard the Uruguayan Air Force plane

when it hit an Andean peak nn Oct. 13. The plane was taking a rugby team to Chile for a series of matches. Twenty-nine persons had died by the end of October. The survivors, all young men in their early 20s, sald that they found the "terrible mountain silence," the endless boredom and periods of depression the worst part of their experience.

Tupolev's Burial MOSCOW, Dec. 26 'UPI'.--Aircraft designer Andrel N. Tupolev was buried with full military honors today in Moscow's Novo develohy Cemetery, the Tass press agency said. He died Saturday at 84.

American and Russian Sailors Celebrate Season on High Seas

OCEAN CITY, Md., Dec. 26 (AP),-Russian and American sailors got together about 250 miles out in the Atlantic yesterday for some Christmas goodwill of their own. The Coast Guard cutter Gresham was on duty when the Russian oceanographic vessel Ernst Krenkel sailed past. The two vessels began talking with each other first by lights and

then by radio.

The captain of the Russian vessel expressed holiday greetings and the Gresham returned them. Shortly thereafter the Gresham asked the Russians if they would accept some Christmas gifts. The answer was immediate and affirmative, and the Gresham's executive officer and enother officer hoarded a launch and motored to the Ernst Krenkel where they exchanged gifts.

There was no immediate indication what gifts were exchanged.

State Schools in London Bar Caning for 170,000 Children

LONDON, Dec. 26 (AP).--More than 170,000 London schoolchildren will return to classes in the

teachers may not. The cane, bugaboo of the British schoolboy since time immemorial, will be banned in London's municipal primary

schools from Jan. 1.

That springy bamboo stick, administered on the palm of the hand or on the posterior, has always been the ultimate deterrent in English schools. Many teachers feel its abolition will lead to more classroom violence and disorder.

Educators will be watching London to see what happens and whether the han will become a precedent for other British school authorities, which have not yet

abolished the cane. The decision, made by the Inner London Education Anthority after years of consultation with teachers, will prohibit corporal punishment of any child of primary-school age—5 to 11—attending any of the 623 state

primary schools here.

The ban will not apply to schools outside London, nor will it affect the 62,870 children studying in London's other primary schools, mainly private or church-aided.

ILEA head Ashley Bramall, explaining the reason for the ban. sald a survey showed nearly 40 percent of London primary schools had already ceased using the cane.

"I am convinced," he said, "that the tide of opinion among teachers is now flowing strongly in favor of abolition.

"Schools which in 1988 still retained corporal punishment were employing it rarely, typically perhaps twice a year," Mr. Bra-mall said. "Now we have decided the whole practice should be

ILEA says it plans to replace the whack of the cane with improved educational welfare services, child guidance centers and tutorial and remedial reading

Australia to End Immigrant Quota

On Basis of Race GRIFFITH, New South Wales, Australia, Dec. 26 (Reuters).— Australia's recently elected Labor government will abolish racial considerations in the selection of immigrants, Albert Grassby, the immigration minister, said today.

Speaking from his home, Mr.

Grassby said that it was the new government's policy "to cut out these invidious aspects" of the previous government's program, which has been described as the "White Australia policy." "We will not set one family against the other - geographically, legally or emotionally-be-

cause of the color of their skin,"

Under Liberal-Country govern-

he said.

ment, which lost power in the Dec. 2 elections, a limit of 10,000 nonwhite immigrants was allowed into Australia each year. They had to pay their own way, although Australia grants funds for other immigrants.

In the future, non-Caucasians applying for assisted passage would be judged on their qualifications and likehood of "blending" into Australian society, the minister said.

In a press statement today, Mr. Grassby announced a general review of his country's immigration program and added that next year's projected figure on immigration had been cut to 110,-000; 140,000 were accepted this

E. German Flees As Guards Sleep

HOF, West Germany, Dec. 26 (AP).—A 19-year-old East German electrician caught Communist border guards napping early to-day and rammed his speeding automobile through three barriers on the Berlin-Hof antobahn to escape to West Germany. Bavarian state police reported. Not realizing that he already had crossed the border, the refugee kept his foot on the gas gate manned by Bayarian border police. The police gave chase. When they finally caught up with the electrician, his first question was: "Am I in West

Germany?" Assured that he was, the refugee sighed with relief. "Apparently the entire East German guard detachment was asleep, there was no reaction at all on the other side," a police spokesman said. "We don't understand ourselves how the Wart-[an East German car] could have broken through the

The 162 school authorities in England outside London have not shown the same optimism as new year with a new air of confidence, but many of their ILEA. None have banned the

The National Union of Teachers says caning should be left to the discretion of the beadmasters, should be used only as a last resort and should be used as little as possible. But the union de-clines to advocate its total aboli-

When the London edict comes into effect in January, a significant body of teachers will continue to appose the plan, which they feel will increase violence among pupils. They cite reports of classroom brawls, including

stahbings. A survey by the 55,000-member National Association of Schoolmasters lists 200 recent cases of classroom violence and vandalism, including sexual attacks on

N.Y. Probers Say Democratic Party 'Fleeces' Albany

ALBANY, N.Y., Dec. 26 (NYT). -After a year of investigating municipal purchasing practices here, the New York State Commission of Investigation has charged the local Democratic political machine with exercising "paralyzing" control over virtually every aspect of life ln Albany at a cost to taxpayers of millions of dollars in irregularly

diverted revenues. "It would appear," the commission said in a statement closing. two weeks of public hearings, "that the [Albany County Democratic] Committee is the well recognized overriding power that controls hiring, firing, raises, promotions, contracts, purchases and prices and probably every other activity in the operations

of the City of Albany.' Such "paralyzing outside in-fluences and control," it subincompetence and mismanagement in connection with purchasing and in incomparable gouging and overcharging and the waste of public funds."

The commission chairman, Paul J. Curran, said it was "startling and shocking" that the city "permitted itself to be bilked and fleeced."

N.Y. Says Census Undercounted

Welfare Cases NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (NYT).-A study commissioned by the city's Human Resources Administration charged yesterday that the 1970 federal census had undercounted the city's welfare cases by 40 percent.

As a result, the study said, the

federal government could be

shortchanging the city on anti-poverty funds and other money it supplies on the basis of census figures. The study, prepared by the New York City Rand Institute, said that the census implied that there were 291,000 welfare cases in the city during 1969, for which tha

city paid out about \$520 million. However, it continued the city's own Social Services Department recorded 477,000 cases on its rolls during 1969, for which it paid out more than \$883 million. The Census Bureau never checked its figures with the city hefore reporting them, the Rand

France Lifts Order To Expel 18 Tunisians

PARIS. Dec. 26 (THT) .-Edgar Faure, French minister of social affairs, has canceled an order expelling 18 Tunisians without working or residence naners.

As a result of this decision, the 18 immigrant workers last night ended a hunger strike they bad heen conducting at a church in the Rhône valley town of Valence. The ministry said that the situation of the 18 would he "regularized." But an official of the Drome department cautioned that the ministry's decision was "exceptional" and not a general one.

An earlier report in the International Herald Tribune had put the number of workers affected



Asia, Africa Beasts Roam In U.S. Test

Habitat Experiment By New Mexico

SANTA FE, N. M., Dec. 26 (NYT).—Game animals from Asia and Africa that had never before run wild on the North American continent are now roaming the remote mountains and desert plateaus of New Mexico. They are plateaus of New Mexico. They are here as part of an experiment by New Mexico's Game and Fish Department to determine how imported species get along in a natural environment similar to but other than their own.

The three species released to date—into areas closed in by natural barriers such as mountains—arc the gemsbok, or oryx, a ring-horned antelope from south-central Africa; the ibex, 2 wild short-legged Eurasian goat, and the Barbary sheep, from

North Africa. Imported animals that have not yet been set free include the Persian gazelle, which has lyre-like horns, and little Elburz red

sheep from Iran. These species are either in the Albuquerque Zoo or foraging at the state's fenced-in "study pasture" and "production facility" at Red Rock in southwestern New Mexico.

Similar Region The 2,000-acre Red Rock area bas four pastures in two types of habitat—grasslands and rugged rock cliffs. Here the animals find a climatc, terrain, environment and vegetation that are very similar to those of their native surroundings.

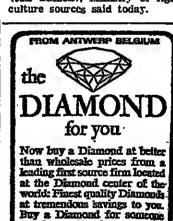
The Barbary sheep, the first animals to be imported, were set free in 1950 in three regions of the state. Since 1955 they have been hunted by licensed sportsmen on a limited basis. Originally, the herd numbered 45; its present size is estimated at 500, Two years ago, 15 Iranian ibex were corralled at the Red Rock reserve, where they had been under study. They were ferried by helicopter to the 7,295-foot peak of Florida Mountain, near Deming, N.M., and released. Peri-

new surroundings. The animals have remained where they were released, and a recent census by helicopter counted 25 of them. Some of the newcomers are unable to adapt to their new surroundings for one reason or another. In such cases, some of the animals are donated to the Albuquerque Zoo and the rest arc sold to other zoos or to private game preserves to offset costs of

odic surveys indicated that the

ibex were faring very well in their

TEL AVIV. Dec. 26 (Reuters). -Israel's coldest spell for more than 10 years has caused damage to fruit and vegetables amounting to nearly 10 million Israeli pounds (\$2.3 million), Ministry of Agri-



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U.S. Sixth Fleet, Dependents Take to Greek Home Port

ATHENS (NYT).-Rear Adm. Fredrick C. Turner, commander of the Sixth Fleet's Mediterranean sircraft carrier force, debark i from the U.S.S. Forrestal here recently to spend Christmas with his wife, Betty, their younger children, David and Susan, and an older daughter who came from the United States. Christmas reunions also took place for 450 other families of married members of the destroyer

escort squadron of the carrier Forrestal. The families have been

For the members of the Sixth

Flect, whose families formerly

resided in Newport, R.I.; Norfolk,

Va.; or Charleston, S.C., spending

Christmas together is one of the

living here since September.

the Greek government giving the U.S. Navy home-port facilities

The agreement has been denounced here and in the United States by critics of the Greek military regime, power in 1967. which seized

Somewhat Outspoken The Greek press, not noted for criticism of the regime because aggressive editors risk arrest, has given considerable publicity to incidents involving U.S. sailors who get into scrapes with the police.
The incidents included one in which a sailor was charged with punching a taxi driver in a dispute over the fare. Some newspapers presented it as a threat

to domestic tranquility.

to a Christmas party given by crew members of the Sampson, a destroyer, for children at a Greek orphanage. Frankly, our problem here is

with the Greek press, not with the people," a U.S. Navy spokes-Steps to improve relations with the press have begun, including trips out to the carrier force at sea for journalists to

familiarize them with Sixth Fleet operations. The trips often provide opportunities for the visitors to units of the Soviet Navy that often shadow the U.S. fleet. Greece and the United States are members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Most of the wives of officers and enlisted men interviewed seem to find life in Athens, with more frequent family contacts, an improvement over their former Navy life. Families were separated nine months a year when Sixth Fleet units had their home ports on the U.S. Atlantic Coast. Over a period of a year, members of the destroyer squadron

Sixth Fleet dependents.

and the carrier task force command spend ar average of about

100 days in port, according to a Navy public affairs officer. "Wife satisfaction is damned important to us." said Lt. Comdr. James Mathews, who is public affairs officer for the fleet support office here, which bure organized the transfer here of the gates without getting hung up."

760-Year Tradition of Choral Singing

By Paul Moor

EIPZIG, East Germany (IRT). -For anyone with a sense of musical tradition, a visit to the Church of St. Thomas in Leipzig may provs literally overwhelming; one not infrequently can see tears in the eyes of visitors attending a musical performance here for the first time.

The boys' choir, Die Thomaner or Der Thomanerchor, occupies a place among the very finest such groups anywhere in the world, but small wonder: die

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interruped tradition of no less than 760 years. The present Thomaskantor, Hans Joachim Rotzsch, now only 48 years old, today holds the same office which, a mere 15 Kantors are accordanced by the same of the sam a mere 15 Kaniors ago, afforded gainful employment to Johann Sebastian Bach, who wrote some of his most inspired music for this church and the church and the second this church and its boys' choir.

Such a musical institution ought to suffice for one town of only some 650,000 inhabitants, but Leipzig also boasts the grand old Gewandhaus Orchestra, which has included among its regular conductors Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy (who in Leipzig single-handedly started the Bach re-Thomaner look back on an un- naissance by rescuing the St.

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onian State Orchestra rank first among East Germany's symphonic groups, which means also among the greatest orchestras in the

Like many Central European orchestras, the Gewandhaus comprises many more full-fledged members than ever actually appear together for any single event. This makes it possible for the Gewandhaus Orchestra not only to play a regular concert series, usually under its present-day conductor Kurt Masur, but to play all performances by the outstanding Leipzig Opera and also to join die Thomaner for a number of oratorio performances in the Church of St. Thomas.

Extraordinary Pupils

The St. Thomas Boys' Choir

during the centuries has had, understandably, some ups and downs. Karl Straube, who served as Thomaskantor from 1918 to 1939, brought the choir's musical standards back up to an excellence probably unique in the world at that time. He also produced some extraordinary pupils among them Karl Richter, who at an early age became Thomasorganist but then moved to Munich where, with his own Bach Choir and Orchestra, he soon built himself a world-wide reputa-tion. When Leipzig subsequently tried to entice Richter back to become Thomaskantor, his decision to remain in Munich struck all Germany as something of a shock, for the majesty of the Leipzig position traditionally transcends such temporal phenom-ena as political divisions.

A few things have changed today for die Thomaner. For cen-

Italian Wine in France

ROME, Dec. 26 (Reuters) .-Italy, the country that produces the largest amount of wine in the world, exported 5.5 million bectoliters (over 111 million gallons) of wine to France in the first nine months of 1972. This was an increase of 56 percent over exports during the same period of 1971, a government under-secretary told the Italian Senate today.

seat. Living conditions in their turies they sang only church muschool attached to the church but sic, with an understandably heavy financed by the city government, emphasis on Bach since his time remain austere, not to say Spar-tan: one dormitory room for all there. With the urgent encouragement of the German Democratic Republic's cultural officials, 30 boys, sparsely furnished study rooms for 10 choristers each, no the choir several years ago exshowers in the bathing installapanded its repertoire to include tions, and an ancient system, folk songs and secular works. In Bach's time, the choir numberbarbarous by today's psychological standards, which acknowledges the right—nay, obligation—of older pupils to punish younger ed only 54, 17 of whom he crossly described as "without ability." Karl Straube had 60 choristers. who step out of line. Of Rotzsch today has 30, and would all Leipzig's Gymnasia, only the St. Thomas School still offers like to raise that number to 120. Change of voice, for some reason, Greek as an 8th-grade study. today comes earlier than in the past; during Bach's day, the choir The Christmas season tra-

The boys'

Church

accepted no applicant under 14,

but the present-day choir re-

cently had to lower its minimum

age from 10 to 9 in order to

hang onto its sopranos and altos

for at least a while before they

On Saturdays

Many things, though, have not

changed. Except when on the

concert tours which have taken

them almost all over the world.

only in their home courch, where

early-evening Motetten

every Saturday regularly fill every vocal excellence of the choir

ART GALLERIES

die Thomaner normally perform

evolve into tenors and basses.

choir at the

in Leipzig.

of St. Thomas

ditionally brings Leipzigers a performance in the Church of St. Thomas of Bach's Christmas Oratorio, with good soloists and the Gewandhaus Orchestra to-gether with that superb boys' choir. Hans Joachim Rotzsch, himself a native Leipziger and a former pupil of Kurt Thomas, who served as Thomaskantor from 1957 to 1960, himself had a successful career as a singer before becoming Thomaskantor earlier this year. His conducting shows a singer's understanding

for singers' problems, and one

may expect that under his train-

ing there will return some of the

which at times during recent years has caused some concern. The name Gewandhaus, incidentally, denotes an ancient Leipzig building, destroyed during the last war, which had served Leipzig as a concert hall at the time of the orchestra's founding in 1743. A quotation from Seneca used to adorn the old Gewandhaus. It still serves as the official motto of the Gewandhaus Orchestra today, and, with regard to music, Leipzigers still stand by

its message: True pleasure is a

serious matter.

LENINGRAD

Valery Panov Waits

By Hedrick Smith

ballet photos, Valery Panov does gymnastic exercises for 50 min-utes a day and then another hour of ballet exercises at a bar especially installed in his 10-by-16-foot living room.

The ceiling is too low for him to practice the leaps that made him one of the Kirov Baliet company's leading dancers.

When the exercises ars over. Panov says, he worries about being arrested on charges of parasitism—the lack of a steady job-or writes appeals to high Soviet officials asking for active consideration of his case.

The latest appeal, addressed on Dec. 3 to President Nikolai V. Podgorny and also signed by his wife-Galena Ragozina, a Kirov ballerina-noted that it had been eight months since he had submitted a declaration to Soviet anthorities asking for permission to emigrate to Israel

But the trim, 34-year-old dancer says that government officials still refuse even to accept the documents in his case.

The stated obstacle, according to Panov, is that his wife's mother will not give them a paper acknowledging she knows that her 23-year-old daughter wants to leave the Soviet Union and that she has no objections. Such declarations are technically required but have reportedly been waived in many cases.

If that hurdle is somehow cleared, Panov faces a more formidable one. Although his father

ENINGRAD (NYT).—In a is a Jew and his mother a Rus-modest but comfortable sian, his Soviet passport lists his apartment virtually papered with cause he was born in the Bela-russian Republic.

Panov began a successful career with Leningrad's Maly. Theater and eventually joined the Kirov company. In the middle 1980s he began to win honors as a leading Kirov dancer, in-cluding one high state prize, and

to attract international attention. But after announcing his decision hast March 22 to emigrate to Israel, at the invitation of the Israel government, he was denounced as a traitor by his fellow dancers, quickly expelled from the Kirov company, and in May, arrested and jailed under harsh conditions for what he describes as a provocation.

His wife, who had begun to dance leading roles and was considered to have a bright future. was swiftly demoted to a member of the corps de ballet. She then resigned in protest of the company's treatment of her husband and berself.

Since spring, neither has danced in performances or been allowed to practice at the Kirov or elsewhere.

Panov's situation prompted protests and petitions abroad to Soviet diplomats. But there is no evidence that the government. has modified its position on the case in any way.

Some foreign diplomats suspect that after the defections to the West of two world-famous Kirov dancers, Rudolf Nureyev and Natalva Makarova, the Soviet authorities are especially determin-

PARIS

A Guide to the French Theater

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss PARIS, Dec. 26 (IHT).—What

is the best play in Paris? Where can I park my motherin-law on New Year's Eve? Can take my children to see "O! Calcutta!"? What would my best girl like? Is there anything on that does not require a sturdy knowledge of French?

find answers to their questions in the following list of recommended plays, there are stage productions for almost every taste

"Où Boivent les Vaches" lat the Recamier). Probably the hest play so far this season. Original and amusing surrealism of the early Ionesco variety, superbly acted by Roland Dubillard, its author, and Madeleine Renaud and expertly staged by Roger

"Fracasse" (at the Théâtre de

la Commune, Aubervilliers).

play by Peter Nichols about lifs in a general hospital, admirably acted and produced. Perhaps not "Les Veuves" (at the Espace Pierre-Cardin). François Billet-

doux's dark poetic fantasy ef-"Le Légume" (at the Théatre Hébertot). F. Scott Fitzgerald's only full-length dramatic effort,

an expressionistic view of Pro-hibition days when Warren G. Harding was in the White House.

by Simone Valère and Jean De-

"Un Pape à New York" (at the Gaité-Montparnasse). A French translation of John Guare's macabre farce about a bizarre New York honsehold on the day that the pope visited Manhattan. Jean-Pierre Marielle as a defeatcd composer gives a performance

"Antigone" (at the Théâtre National de l'Odéon . The French premiere of Brecht's version of the Sophocles tragedy with some of the Comedie-Française's leading lights. Excellent intellectual theater.

"La Camisole" (at the Théatre Modernet. Joe Orton's macabre vaudeville about an alienist who

might be mistaken for one of his patients, with Jean-Pierre Darras as the nervous physician. "Spectacle Saunders" (at the

Théatre Sorano). Two slender satires on British manners divertingly projected. "Les Branquignois" (at the

Théâtre de la Bruyére), Robert Dhéry's fanciful intimate revue set in the frame of an amateur : night try-out. An entertainment filled with bright conceits and zestřul humor,

"Hello Dolly:" (at the Mogador). The American musical comedy at last come to Paris.
"Orphée aux Enfers" (at the Théatre de la Musique). Offenbach opera bouffe lavishly

Paris Opéra Pays Respects To the Great Serge Diaghilev

By David Stevens

DARIS, Dec. 26 (IHT).—A lot of ballet companies have paid their respects to Serge Diaghilev this year, each in its own way and each faithful in its own way, to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the great impresario's birth.

The current ballet program at the Paris Opera, which runs through New Year's Day, plays it on the safe side, considering the choices available under the name of Diaghliev. The Opera had as close an association with the impresario as any theater in Paris. His first Paris theatrical venture was given there—"Boris Godunov"—although oddly enough none of the ballets on the present program was first performed there. "Les Sylphides" and "Petrushka" were first given in Diaghiley-organized seasons at the Châtelet, and Balanchine's "Apollon Musagète" at the Sarah Bernhardt.

Perhaps no single program could touch on every aspect of Diaghilev's genius for stimulating creativity and organizing it into spectacles that blended the various arts. But this program is a reminder that in 20 years he gave ballet a 20th-century repertory including not a few masterpieces—and gave dance such a push toward the future that it still has not lost its momentum.

If the choreography was all Fokine and Balanchine, the indispensable evocation of Nijinsky was provided by having the most charismatic dancer of our own time—Rudolf Nureyev—on hand for some of the programs. His flamboyance and exciting risk-taking was not in demand this time, but he was impressive in what he brought to three widely disparate roles—from the classical line of "Sylphides." to the neo-classicism, with deadpan humor, of Apollo to the complete dancing actor of his moving Petrushka.

Although this triple-header was a tour-de-force for Nureyev, he Although this triple-neader was a tour-de-lorce for Nureyev, and blended satisfyingly into the rejuvenated style of the company as a whole. Noëlla Pontois was particularly satisfying as Terpsichore in the Balanchine-Stravinsky work, while in "Petrushka," Jean Guizerix was a vital counterweight to the title part as the Moor, although Jacqueline Rayet, as the object of their affections, never really seemed to come to life.

The Opera closes for three months after the Jan. 1 performance to reopen in April with the inauguration of the Rolf Liebermann administration. The opening productions planned are Mozart's "Marriage of Figure," conducted by Georg Solti, and Gluck's "Orphee."

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of note. While all theatergoers may not

now playing in Paris.

"La Ciaque" (at the Théatre de la Michodière. André Roussin's latest comedy about a music critic who is slapped by one of his victims at a gala concertand what he does about it. Pierre Fresnay as the critic's honorconscious country squire brother. Michel Galabru as the insulted critic and the rest of the company make a merry evening of it.

"Le Directeur de l'Opéra" (at the Comédie - des - Champs - Elysées). Jean Anouilh's new satirical comedy about an impresario troubled by his singers and his family with Paul Meurisse as the opera manager.

delightful dramatization of the Théophile Gantier picaresque novel, spiritedly animated by a competent, young company head-ed by Jean-Claude Drouot as the noble knight. "Santé Publique" (at the Théâtre de la Ville). A translation from English of a strong

for the squeamish.

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العكدا عيد ملاهل



Japan to Pay \$780 Million For BP Unit.

Deal Is Major Shift In Nation's Oil Policy

TOKYO, Dec. 26 (AP-DJ).-British Petroleum and Japanese interests represented by Overseas Petroleum Corp. (OPC) signed an agreement here tonight under which the Japanese will sequire a 30 percent interest in Abu Dhabi Marine Areas for \$780 mil-

BP will receive \$180 million before the end of the year and the remainder in three or four installments over a three-year period.

Yoshito Shimada, president of government-owned Petroleum Development Corp., told a press conference that the transaction, which will be largely government financed, represents a major shift in the country's oil development polity.

New Policy

Previously, the government had chosen to spend relatively small amounts of money helping to finince Japanese oil exploration efforts in Indonesia; Latin America, Africa and other areas. Most of these developments have been slow in bearing fruit and Japanese inexperience in the sophisticated field of offshore oil exploration resulted in a few notaole flascos.

The new policy is to buy into developments where commercial procuction is already assured, Mr. Shimada said.

Political leaders have frequently said in the course of the past year that a portion of Japan's huge reserves of foreign currency would be used to secure stable supplies of oil. At present, the country relies almost entirely on major U.S., British and Frenchowned companies for its petrolcum requirements.

Officials told the press conference a new company will be established, probably in February, to take over Japan's newly acquired interest in Abu Dhabi Marine Areas. They said the new concern will probably be owned 70 percent by the government, as represented by Petroleum Development Corp. and the Japan Export Emport Bank, and 30 percent by private interests.

The private side will include OPC and companies belonging to the Misui and Mitsubishi groups. OPC itself is equally owned by 30 major Japanese concerns including steel and electric power companies. In short, officials said, fie purchase is "a national

The agreement calls for BP to transfer 45 percent of its twothirds interest in Abu Dhabi Marin: Areas to OPC on Jan. 1. The remaining third is owned by Cie. Trançaise des Pétroles.

The agreement also provides for the Japanese to purchase oil produced by the Persian Gulf concorn in proportion to their ownership ratio. Officials said the first shipment to Japan of Japaneseowned oil from Abu Dhabi Marine Areas is expected in six to seven months.

in London, BP said oil production from Abu Dhabi Marine Arcas' two fields is currently running at some 500,000 barrels a day and added that future production could reach an estimated 3 molion barrels per day.

DOHA, Qatar, Dec. 26 (AP-DJ).

-Qafar agrees in principle with

the oil participation agreement

reached last week by some oil companies and oil-producing coun-

iries, but wents more negotiations

with the petroleum companies about prices, Shelkh Abdel Aziz bin Khalifa, Qatar's Minister of

Finance and Petroleum, said today.

here carly next year with repre-

cutatives of companies that are

producing oil in the sheikhdom.

"I'm stre we will come to an

preemert," Sheikh Khalifa said,

The minister, who graduated last lime from Northern Indiana Uni-versity, is a son of the ruling

Despite the delay in signing the

redicipation agreement, Qater will take a 25 percent equity in the producing oil companies here

effective Jan. 1, he said. Com-

peration will be according to

terms of the master agreement signed last Thursday by Saodi

Arabia and Abu Dhabi and repre-entatives of oil companies. He

derlined to estimate the com-

Two oil-producing subsidiaries

Quiur Petroleum is an affiliate

are involved. Qutar Petroleum Co. and Shell Co. of Qutar.

of Iraq Petroleum Co., which is

Group, Cic. Prançaise des Pé-troles, British Petroleum and

No. r East Development Corp. each with a 23.75 percent in-terest, and the Gulbenkian in-

terests, with a 5 percent stake. Near Fast is jointly owned by

Exxen Carp, and Mobil Oil Corp.

Quite: Petroleum is averaging 240,000 tarrels a day.

in sai**d.**

heikh in Qatar.

Negotiatons are to be resumed

Qatar Agrees With Oil Share

Pact, but Seeks Higher Price

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Firms to Build 8 Supertankers Two U.S. shipbuilders have received letters of intent to build eight supertankers valued at more than \$760 million. Todd Shipyards is to build six oil tankers valued at \$570 million for a sub-sidiary of Burmah Oil of London. Newport News

Shipbuilding & Dry Dock, a Tenneco Inc. unit, received a letter of intent from Natural Gas Pipeline, a Peoples Gas Co. unit, to build two lique-fied natural gas carriers. Natural Gas Pipeline says that the "best estimate of the price of the two ships is approximately \$194 million." Each of the new tankers Todd is to build would be 380,000 deadweight tons—too large to serve any present U.S. commercial port. So Burmah plans to build a terminal in the Bahamas, from which point smaller tankers could ship oil to the United States. Todd will also have to build a new shipbuilding yard to construct tankers of this size.

U.S. Auto Sales Rise Sharply

U.S. auto makers sold about 257,000 cars in mid-December, up sharply from 180,727 they sold in last year's period and a record mid-Dec The total figure is estimated because Ford and Chrysler will not be able to release exact totals until Jan. 3. But industry analysts believe estimates by Ford and Chrysler are good enough so that the indicated record will stand. The estimated 257,000 car sales during the nine selling days between Dec. 11 and Dec. 20 is about 24 percent higher than the record set in mid-December 1968. General Motors and American Motors, reporting final figures, said their car sales were

np 20.5 and 6.9 percent, respectively, from 1971 levels. AMC said its year-to-date total passed 300,000 for the first time in seven years.

Atlantic Richfield Hits Oil Atlantic Richfield has discovered oil in an exploratory well offshore Indonesia in the Java See, about 60 miles sootheast of its production operations in the Ardima field. The new well flowed crude oil on a test rate of over 2,000 barrels a day. Further drilling is needed to fully evaluate the area around the well, Arco says. It is operator of the well for a group of U.S. firms which hold a production-sharing contract with Pertamina, the Indonesian state-owned oil company. Participants in the group include units of Natomes, Reading & Sates Offshore Drilling Co. and certain units of Tidewater Marines Service

Mountain Fuel Supply Finds Gas Mountain Fuel Supply reports a well in south-western Wyoming prodoced "significant"—4.65 million cubic feet a day—flows of natural gas during a 116 minute drill stem test. The well also encountered commercial quantities of oil, the company says. However, it captions that while the results of the tests have been encouraging. the full economic significance could not be deter-mined until more information can be obtained. Ownership in the discovery well, two offset wells and 13,780 acres of pooled acreage is shared 41.25 percent each by Champlin Petroleum Co., a subsidiary of Union Pacific Corp., and Mountain Fuel. The remaining 17.50 percent is owned by Amoco Production Co.

Do Not Oppose Multinational Firms

Big Business Turns Labor Multinational

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Dec. 26 (NYT).- The internationalism of big business has, in a curious return of things, strengthened the internationalism of labor," says Dan Gallin, general secretary of the Food and Allied Workers Federation.

Charles Levinson, whose International Federation of Chemical and General Workers has just forced Michelin, the giant French tire manufacturer, to negotiate directly with strikers for the first time, comments that "multinational corporations, like govern-

ments, are motivated not by the powers of reason but by reasons

of power." The unions are far from having the power to close a multinational corporation, and they say that this is not even their aim, "We're not opposed to the multinationals per se, says Laurent Enckell, an economist and strategist for the food workers' federation, "That would be silly. In many countries they pay the best wages."

But Mr. Enckell goes on to cite "the feeling of powerlessness that workers have when confronted

Kuwait to Freeze Oil Output At 3 Million Barrels Daily

leum, Abdel Raiman Salem al and Japan. Atiqi, Minister for Petroleum and

He sees no real objections to the participation agreement to take over 25 percent of producing oil companies, which was signed last week by Saudi Arabia and Abu Dhabi. But, he has not been authorized yet by the Kuwaiti government to sign. Compensation to Kuwait Oil Co., the key producer, is estimated at close to \$150 mil-

Kuwait, which will make participation effective Jan. 1, has not given much consideration to investing in downstream operations of oil as have other countries in this area. And it has enough money of its own so that it does not have much interest in joint venture projects within Kuwait. Discussions are under way, however, concerning the possibility

In a separate interview, Ali

Jaidah, director of Qatar's De-partment of Petroleum Affairs,

said this sheikhdom did not sign

the master participation agree-

ment last week because, "with

our much smaller prodoction, we

feel we would have no trouble

selling our participation share of

our oil in the open market, right

now." Therefore, Qatar has been

insisting that any government oil bought back by companies should

"There is a wide difference

between what companies want to

nev us and what we think we

should get for our oil when sold back to companies," said Mr.

Jaidah, He indicated that Qatar

would as soon forget about com-

plicated formulas for disposing of

tions impasse continue. He said: We are prepared to sell all of

our oil on the open market. We

aren't interested in a deal of the type that oil companies have been offering to us."

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its oil should the present negotia-

be priced at the market level.

of constructing a "very large" Kuwait will maintain a freeze on liquefied natural gas facility to its oil production as a matter export gas by ocean tunker to of policy to preserve its petromarkets in the Western world

It is Kuwait's liquidity, of Finance, said in an interview course, which permits it to maintain a freeze on its oil output. It is sad news for Gulf Oil Corp. and British Petroleum, though. This means that they will not be experiencing the gains from production upsurges being noted by companies operating elsewhere in the Persian Gulf area. These two companies split owner-ship of Kuwait Oil Co., which prodoces the bulk of the oil in the country.

Mr. Al Atiqi estimated that prodoction in Kuwait will average three million barrels per day in 1972. This compares with an outpot rate of 3.925 million barrels per day in 1971, "In 1973, there will not be more than percent rise, if that," he said.

Lists Reasons "We are leveling our oil production rate for two reasons. First, to maintain our oil reserves as long as possible and, second, because we don't see any reason for turning our oil in the ground into money which may fluctuate downward in value. If we produce more oil we merely get more money which may go down in worth, and the interest rates we draw on it do not compensate for the decline. So let us leave the oil in the ground until we want to sell it. The valoe of oil will not go down."

He declined to disclose the extent of Kuwait's proven oil reserves. However, another oil in-dustry source estimated the figure at around 60 billion barrels. Kuwait's failure to sign the participation agreement last week primarily due to the structure the government, he said, noting that any agreement such the participation pact must debated and recommended by parliament. "I don't see anything objectionable in the agreement," he explained, "but consideration by my government will

by the mobility and strength of the multinationals"

"I'll admit that unions are not the most outward-looking organizations, but I think the main pressure for what we're doing comes form the rank and file because of this feeling of powerlessness," he says.

The unions have not yet had to meet the test of worker reaction to a long walkout in one country in support of workers in another country. But the threat of sympathy strikes, even though they are illegal in most countries of Europe, is something a company now has to take serious-

"No matter what the dispute is, management in our sector has to consider taking on the whole of the ICF," Mr. Levinson said. The "whole" is the 116 unions in 45 countries that are affiliates of the chemical workers' federa-

Multinational union action has centered thus far on organizing financial support for strikers in a country, preventing companies from increasing overtime schedules at other plants and transferring output to compensate for strike-lost prodoction and condocting propaganda campaigns against companies that fall to meet certain standards in treatment of workers.

"We can't close a company down," Mr. Levinson says, "but we can sure pick at it." Mr. Levinson, a Canadian-born, Sorbonne-trained economist; Mr.

Romanian-born and educated in the United States, and Dan Benedict, a former General Electric lathe operator in Schenectady, N. Y., and now assistant general secretary of the International Metal Workers Federation, are the men most closely identified with the multinational union movement.

Their Geneva-based Federation Chemical, Food and Metal Workers founded as loosely organized and somewhat lethargic international coordination bodies much carlier in the century has become a rather high-powered center in the war against the multinational companies.

The first step has been the organization of worker councils for individual multinational companies, an idea that originated with the late Walter Reuther while he was president of the United Auto Workers.

Councils have been set up for Nestle, General Motors, Michelin, Dunlop-Pirelli, W. R. Grace, International Telephone and scores of other companies. The idea is to dissect a company's labor relations, find oot how they can be improved and determine where

the pressure can be applied.

The Nestle council, for example, has complained to management about a prospective plant open-ing in Greece, where union men have been jailed, and has threatened to cut production in other countries if the decision is not reschided.

Major Banks In U.S. Raise Prime Rate

6 Percent Level Fast Sweeping the Industry

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP) .- A string of major commercial banks, including the country's third and fourth largest, followed the lead of two other big banks and boosted their prime lending rates today from 5 3/4 to 6 percent. Chase Manhattan Bank, No. 3;

Manufacturers Hangver Trust, No. 4: Chemical Bank and Marine Midland increased the cost of borrowing for their most creditworthy customers in the face of the Nixon administration's campaign to control inflation by keeping the lid on bank interest

rates.
"We are keenly aware of the federal governments desire to moderate upward rate pressures as a part of its effort to bring inflation under firmer control," a spokesman for Chase said.

However, we believe that holding interest rates at levels which are out of line with the market generally would, over a period of time, cause distortions in the flow of credit, and contribute to the inflationary spiral by placing abnormally heavy demands on

Changes in the prime rate are pegged to fluctuations in short-term interest rates in the money market and these have been rising sharply recently.
On Friday, First National City

Bank, the second largest bank in the nation, and Mellon Bank of Pittsburgh, a major commercial bank, boosted their prime lending rates to 6 percent, citing higher short-term interest rates. Both Chibank and Mellon use

floating prime rates, which are pegged to movements in money market rates. Today's increases ars the first among banks which administer the key lending rate. The 6 percent level is politically sensitive because that is what it was when President Nixon imposed the wags and price freeze in August 1971, But bankers contend that they

have little choice in what prime rate they post because they have no control over the price of their raw materials, money they must buy in the open market. They also argue that bank earnings have not shown much gate in the past two years.

Stock Prices Gain, Turnover Slows

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (IHT).— Prices on the New York Stock Exchange moved narrowly in slow trading throughout today's session, firming slightly toward the

The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 2.49 to 1.006.70, closing at about its high for the

day.
Trading was unusually slow.
Volume fell to a light 11.12 mil-

Interest generally was restrained by concern about Vietnam and normal year-end portfolio switch-

The spreading increase in com-mercial banks' prime interest rate

also was viewed as a dampening influence.

Mountain Fuel Supply, the day's strongest feature, shot up 10 3.8 to 99 7/8 after it reported "significant" flows of natural gas

during a test in Wyoming.

Skyline Corp., however, tumbled 14 7/8 to 32 5/8 after a delayed opening. Analysts said the stock's declina reflected investor disappointment with the company's second-quarter per share earnings of 33 cents against 41 cents a year earlier.

Horizon Corp., another soft spot, dropped 1 1/2 to 14 1/4. It reported sharply lower earnings for the second quarter and nine

Salvage Work at Intra Bank Appears to Have Succeeded

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Dec. 26 (NYT).—The salvage operation that has been under way for five years to stabilize Intra Bank, which collapsed in an national financial scandal in

1966, appears to have succeeded. The annual report submitted to a meeting of stockholders last week by Lucien Dahdah, the chairman of Intra Investment Co., which was set up to straighten out the mess, showed that net assets have grown by \$22 million since 1970, reaching \$122 million. In a major development, Intra Investment Co. has sold three prized lots of real estate on the Champs-Elysées in Paris to the

governments of Kuwait, Qatar

and Lebanon, which are major Intra stockholders, for about \$39

Financed by Kuwait With this sale, which is being financed by Kuwait'e oil-rich government, Intra Investment has a strong working capital position for operating its far-flung investments as a holding com-

These include Middle East Airlines, the Lebanon-based carrier that is the major Mideast air transport company, and Chan-tiers Navals de La Ciotat, France's second largest shipperd, which Intra almost lost to a French group earlier this year,

Middle East Airlines has report-ed \$25 million net earnings for last year's operations. La Ciotat has shipbuilding orders totaling more than \$500 million, including shipping Algerian gas to the East Coast of the United States.

Morgan Guaranty Seeks Share Intra Investment's major banking enterprise, Al Mashrek Bank here, is in an advanced stage of negotiation with Morgan Guar-anty of New York, which is seeking to acquire a 40 percent equity in the bank and a management contract as a footbold for Middle East operations.

These moves form part of the rehabilitation program that has been carried forward with Kidder, Peabody, the New York investment bank, acting as financial and managerial consultant under a plan designed to avoid liquida-

"If everything had been sold off, Intra would have got about 10 cents on the dollar for its assets," said a Lebanese financiel source. As it is now, the 1,200 major creditors stand a chance of seeing the 11.2 million Intra Investment shares which they hold eventually go on the market. Each share has a nominal value of 25 Lebanese pounds, or \$8.33. But the hig holders of Intra

Investment shares, which are the governments of Kuwait (and individual wealthy Euwaitis), Qatar, Lebanon and the United States, are not pressing for cash. The U.S. interest is held by the Commodity Credit Corp., which sold George Beidas, the late founder of Intra Bank, \$23 million in wheat before the bank

collapsed.

National Airlines gained 3/4 to 32 1/3 after having traded as high as 33 1/4. The company said it achieved financial and traffic turnaround in fiscal 1972 ended June 30, and the upward trend is continuous to the company of the same transition of the sa continuing into the current fiscal

year. The remarks were contained in a year-end statement.
Georgia-Pacific added 3/8 at 41 7.6, although it had been up nearly two points early in the session. It has been ordered to divest itself of certain assets in order to contact the contact to contact the contact to contact the contact to contact the contact th order to create competition in

the plywood industry.

IBM, the subject of some bullish press comment, added 1 1/4 a. 391 3.4.

General Motors tacked on 1/4 General Motors tacked on 1/4 at 78 3/6 after reporting a 23.1 percent increase in its daily selling rate during the middle third of December. Ford rose 1 3.4 to 77 1/4, while Chrysler climbed 1 2 to 39 1/4.

Todd Shipyards advanced 1 7/8 to 23, it has received a letter of intent for building six oll tankers valued at \$570 million.

valued at \$570 million. Comsat fell 3 1/4 to 63 1/4. The

government ruled Friday that American Telephone & Telegroph can compete for future U.S. communications satellite buriness if AT&T sells its 29 percent own-ership in Comset and gives up its three seats on the Comsat board.
AT&T stock gained 1/2 to 521/4.
Fairmont Foods fell 3/4 to 13 1'4, it reported little change in third-quarter net profit.

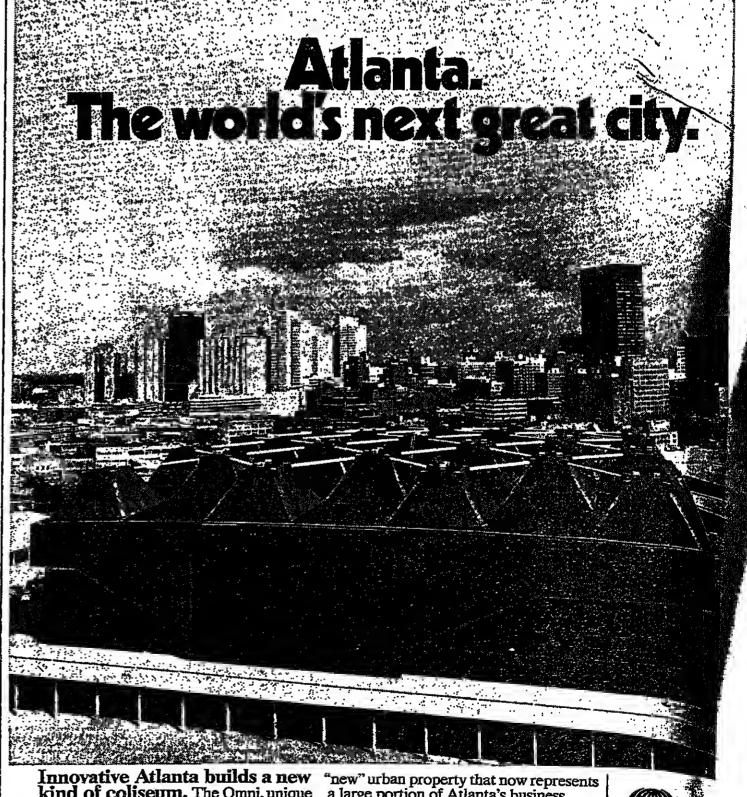
Amex Prices Decline Prices declined in quiet trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index dipped 0.04 to 26.21. Champion Home Builders, the day's volume leader, fell 3/8 to 12 1/2 Less active Canadian Javelin which received soms adverse comment in a published

report, dipped 3/4 to 5 7/8.

Markets to Shut. Mourn Truman

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (Reuters).—The New York and American Stock Exchanges will close Thursday, Dec. 28. the national day of mourning for the late President Harry S Truman.

Most other domestic financial and commodity markets will also observe the national day of mourning.



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kind of coliseum. The Omni, unique 16,500-seat multipurpose arena with platform access at street level, typifies Atlanta's utilization of air rights to develop major projects over central city railroad tracks. Since the turn of the century, a section of the city has been raised one

level over the tracks to create acres of

a large portion of Atlanta's business community. The present-day surge of interest in air rights is sparking even more development as Atlanta continues to channel millions of dollars into downtown construction. Such ingenious land use contributes to the international stature of Atlanta, the world's next great city.



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THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

\$10-Billion Goal Set for **Exports**

Korea's epoch-making export increase is often cited as a yardstick for measuring her high rate of economic growth.

In fact, the phenomenal export growth enabled Korea to set her export goal for 1980 at \$10,000

Korea's exports, which stood at a mere \$43 million in 1961, have since been increasing at an average annual rate of 41 per-The export volume soon exceeded \$100 million; and in 1971, the actual export performance surpassed the \$1.350 million target. Ninety percent of this Jear's \$1,875 million was attained by the end of October.

As a result, the contribution of commodity experts to the GNP rose to 13.9 percent in 1971 from two percent in 1962, the initial year of the First Flve-Year Economic Development Plan.

The export volume in 1971 showed an increase of more than 31 times over the 1961 level. Korea's export items in 1962

numbered only 32, but 1972 saw the number increase to 994 items exported to 110 foreign countries. The early tendency toward less profitable export of primary products has been reversed with the trend to export manufactured

Until 1961, Korean export commodities mostly consisted of primary products such as agricultural mineral and marine items and in 1962, the share of manufactured goods was no more than 27 percent of the total ex-

Since 1963, however, the share of manufactured goods edged ahead of that of primary products, taking up 51.7 percent of the year's total exports. By 1971. it had jumped to 86 percent, and expected to reach 88 percent

In comparison, the growth rate of primary product exports averaged 20.5 percent a year in tha past decade. But the export of manufactured goods increased at an average annual rate of 78.4

Korea has thus been achieving a rapid shift from the single-type export pattern common to developing countries into a diversified one characteristic of developed

countries. Among the major export commodities, garments enjoyed the greatest increase, from \$11.6 mil-lion in 1966 to \$221.3 million in 1971. also registering as the highest dollar earner of any export

category that year. Garments were followed by plywood, with exports of \$138.7 million. Other major dollar earners in 1971 were electronic products \$83.8 million, wigs with \$74.5 million, cotton fabrics with \$73 million, textiles with \$63.4 million. tung with \$55.1 million and raw

allk with \$45 million. Based on her successful performance in exports. Korea has set her export goal for 1980 at \$10,000 million, and at the same time decided to rev np the per capita gross national product

To achieve the 1980 export goal

(G'IP) to \$1,000 by 1981.

Korea has to increase its annual export volume by an average of 25 percent. But the government authorities concerned maintain that the 25 percent increase is "not unreasonable in view of our successful performance in ex-To back up the long-term ev-

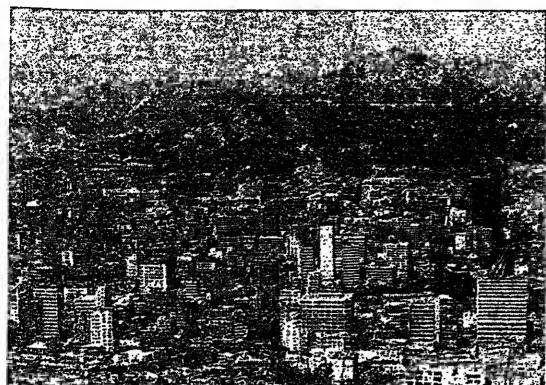
pert promotion program, a total of \$4,500 million will be appropriated over the next eight years. The main emphasis will be on the development of export-oriented indietry, of course. In the original program, exports

envisioned for 1980 are estimated at \$5 300 million, based on an estimated 16.6 percent emort growth rate during the period. Heavy industrial sectors which Korea plans to reorient toward export include electronics, shiphuilding, steel products and machinery. The sharp increase of heavy industrial products is inevitable to meet the 1980 export target because such products are much higher dollar earners than light industry products According to the long-term pro-

motion plan, exports of heavy industrial products will reach \$6,000 million, a sum accounting for about 60 percent of the total annual exports for 1980. The electronics industry, now in

full swing in Korea, is likely become a promising export-oriented industry. Korea has abunleot labor power, which, if fully trained can be utilized for such labor-intensive industry. Korea has experted \$100 mil-

llon worth of electronic products as of the end of October. far surpassing the original target of million for 1972. The expert Volume of electronic products was set at \$1 000 million in 1980. At the same time, overseas markets in Europe and Africa will be cultivated much more intendery by means of trade missichs and resident trade centers statled with expert personnel. Thus markets will be diversified to lassen the present excers depenrence upon the United States and Jamin as trading partners, which together presently account for about 70 percent of Korean



THE CAPITAL-Panoramic view of Seoul, the home of six million citizens.

A Land in Transformation

From Agriculture to Industry

Korea is now rapidly being transformed from an impoverished agricultural land into a bustling industrial society.

Porests of tall buildings are daily changing the skyline of its cities, where motor traffic is overflowing. Clusters of modern factories are springing up in industrial zones along the coasts and around industrial cities, which are being connected with one another by newly built superhighways crisscroising the coun-

The nation has thus almost cleanly shaken off the inertia of its long history of relative inactivity, as well as the bitter aftermath of the devastating Korean War.

This force of change in the Korean economic landscape gained new vigor in the early Sixties. when the First Five-Year Development Plan was set in motion. Since then, the Korean economy has kept growing almost unfalteringly et a rate of around 10 percent each year, with the manufacturing industry on a particularly steep ascent.

Thus the Korean economy expanded by about 3.3 times during the decade which ended in

capita gross national Per product rose from below \$100 to

a little over \$250 between 1961 and 1971. Even more spectacular has been the expansion in exports, which rose from a mere \$40 million in in 1971 The rising exports have been achieved mainly by increased sales abroad of manufactured erods paralleling the rapid pace

When the First Five-Year Plan

of industrialization.

was launched in 1962, the Korean economy had barely recovered from the destruction of the Korean War and was slowly groping its way toward national development. With agriculture accounting for nearly 50 percent of its economy, Korea was only beginning to be exposed to the modern concept of industrializa-The First Plan was intended to give more clear-cut targets for

progress of the emergent economy. and then to mobilize resources to accomplish them. It was a rather bold experiment in the sense that it called for a forced march through little-charted ter-At the beginning, the First

Plan was beset by various difficulties, including inflation, depletion of hard currency reserves moustria! production. In the end, however. the First Plan wound up in 1966 ochieving an average annual growth rate of 8.3 percent, whereas five percent was the average for the previous period. And the actual growth attained under the First Plan exceeded the originally projected 7.1 per-During the period of the First

Plan, agricultural production increased markedly and a strong upsurge in exports began, The economic infrastructure ed considerably, and a number of new industries were beginning to be developed.

The development momentum generated under the First Plan was greatly intensified under the Second Five-Year Plan (1967-71), leading to a period of "high omic growth." With the economy growing at

an unprecedented average annual rate of 11.4 percent, Korea fairly established itself as a new industrial center in Asia. Sharp expansion in many kinds of manufacturing industry highlighted the development under the Second Plan.

Between 1965 and 1970, industrial production incressed more than threefold. Soma samples of production increases during the period are: Food processing, up 300 per-

cent: textiles, up 400 percent; wood products, up 420 percent; paper and paper products, up 420 percent: basic metels, up 450 percent; metal products, up 250 percent; machinery, up 170 per-cent; electrical machinery, up 340 percent and transport equip-

ment, up 270 percent. Expansion in overall industrial production ran far shead of schedule under the Second Plan, as it did to a lesser degree under the previous Five-Year Plan. This was the major cause for tha actual growth obtained under the Second Plan, surpassing the originally projected seven per-

Exports also continued to rise rapidly under the Second Plan. But the rate of growth in agriculture slowed to under three percent. The unfavorable trend in agricultural development caused partly by droughts in 1968 and 1969. More basically however, it was attributable to a relatively low level of investment in the agricultural sector.

cent 2 year.

The Third Five-Year Plan was started at the beginning of 1972 with the aim of advancing the country to the "upper ranks of semideveloped countries." On the hasis of accomplishments under the Second Plan, there arose an increasing confidence about the

economic capabilities of the na-In fact, enthusiasm for economic development became so great during the period of the Second Plan that there developed a tendency for overheating the econ-Therefore, the Government instituted a tightened fiscal and monetary policy in carrying out

the Third Plan in order to

fletion " As part of the new policy, the Government on August 3, 1972 declared a moratorium on private debts incurred by business concoms. This was intended to cure the long-standing ill of the economy due to the widespread use of high-interest loans in financing husiness activitles, which had been putting a heavy burden of usury on Korean industry Loans on the private financial

arket bear interest at a mouthly rate of three to six percent (36 to 72 percent per annum). In the face of inadequate availability of bank loans, practically all Korean husiness companies had been resorting to usurious borrowings The Third Plan, now in its first year of implementation, has three important goals: modern-ization of agriculture, vigorous development of heavy industries,

exports. agricultural development because tha agricultural sector has tended to log hehind the overall economic progress, leading to a widening income gap for the rural populace and a chronic food deficit for the nation. In conjunction with the Third Plan, the country has set in motion a Saemaul

cooperation among farmers and fishermen, while sharply increas-

to the agricultural sector. In the effort for greater in-dustrialization, petrochemical complexes have been constructed and Korea's first integrated steel mill is nearing completion, Also, much emphasis is laid on tha development of machine manufacturing, electronics industry

and shipbuilding. thened the hope of resolving the country's problem of chronic

balance of payment deficit in the not-so-distant future. The Third Plan envisions an average annual growth of 8.6 per-

economic performance in mind Kores has just set up a set of ambitious long-term economic targets designed to complete its advancement towards the forefront of semi-advanced nations.

mate \$1.000. and the country's

adverse turn of events the decade of the 1970s will almost certainly witness even more profound inprovement in the Korran ecoromic scene than the near miracle that actually happened in the past 10 years.

ing capital and technical inputs

As the result of continuing export expansion, Korea achieved a small trade surplus in 1972-for the first time since the end of World War II. This has streng-

cent. Indications are that the growth projection will be fulfilled without much difficulty.

national income would approxi-

of progress are maintained.

and continued rapid expansion of

ed in 1971. In 1981, per capita

exports would reach \$10 billion. And these targets are not mere wishful thinking: they can be reached if only the current rates Barring a major unpredictable

Renewed emphasis is placed on

(New Community) Movement gimed to work a fundamental change in rural life.
This is intended to encourage a spirit of self-help, diligence and

major invasions in the past 2,000 years, as well as immumerable less-

The long-term projections call for a GNP of \$33.3 billion by 1981 -compared with \$8 billion attain-

major factors in Korea's stubborn survival. The people could always derive consolation and pride from their extraordinary, living herit-

tion," he writes. After a 35-year period of loss of independence, "individualism and democracy... brought to Korea along, with were accepted blindly by Koreans, who were grateful for the liberation . . . These new ideologies began to exert a far-reaching influence on our institutions and philosophy. A tendency grose to shift the blame for our national humiliation to the traditional culture . . . The territorial divi-sion and the Korean War were terrible shocks, as was the emergence of an autocratic regime in the postwar era." the President Of his own role as leader of

the 1961 revolutionary reform movement as an army general. President Park has spoken with disaming candor: "I was overwhelmed with grief and sorrow that I had been born in this land at such a time of harsh trial and hardship. I stayed swake nights, planning how to save the nation from its crisis by whatever

Philosophy of a Nation-Builder

Korea's President Park Chung Hee a farm boy born in 1917, educated as a school teacher and later trained for the career of military officer, which he pursued for fifteen years, does not pretend to be a scholarly spe-

cialist. However, any modern leader of truly national stature must be a pecially when he conceives his task on the scale indicated by the title of one of the President's

major articles: !Rebuilding a Na-Thus although President Park may not be a philosopher in the narrow academie sense, he has a definite decisive philosophy, arrived at through his study of Korean and world history as well

as practical observation and experience over a long, varied ca-This philosophy-whether expressed in words or actions and policies—is what has given him the insight, determination, and flexibility necessary to become respected even by his opponents; a politician who wins elections without personal glamor, but through an irrefutable record of

achievement altogether the most decisive figure in Korea's 20th century history, if not indeed a great deal longer than that. This philosophy, though perhaps in part intuitive and non-verbal. has been reflected by President

Park in several books, articles, and published speeches over the past decade, giving a clus as to

how a how from a simple farming family has risen to become the architect who has in truth rebuilt his nation. .The President's philosophy is rooted in keen historical analysis. He notes that due to Korea's geographical location. the country has suffered nine

er incursions, plus direct or in-

direct foreign domination since the mid-minsteenth century. "It might be surmised." he observes, "that such frequent invasions would have ended the nation's existence, or at least eroded its national spirit, language, and culture . . . Yet the survivors maintained our nationstate intact in terms of both racial homogeneity and cultural uniqueness . . In fact, the ordeals of Korea served as a stimulus, for its people developed marvelous powers of recuperatlon . . . Cultural creativity and native inventiveness were surely

"Korea was not successful in its early attempts at moderniza-



means were available to me. I was a soldler, and I was disincinnation on the verge of ruin, with the economy worsening and social order deteriorating, my conscience

after all, the nation our soldiers ed to see soldiers get involved in . The rest is history, the blood-politics. Wevertheless, there is a less military coup of 1961, the limit to pallence . . With the sweeping reforms of the two-year military government, and the return of constitutional parliamentary democracy at the end of

attributed in large part to the effective application of the national and political philosophy of Korea's Revitalizing Reforms

were moving rapidly in a direct sures cover the whole samut of out various attempted reforms undertaken with alther political. able to Korea's interests. -.. social or cultural impovations in For the Republic of Korea to view. Most of them were nipped insure its own survival and in the bud, tapered off or fizzled growth in a world situation driftout. The nation found itself in ing on uncertain and violent tides of events, successful conclua position of being unable to

stop at half-measures; it needed sion of the present dislogue withover-all reforms, and revitalizing North Korea is essential. President Park foresaw and reminded ones, in order to meet new and changing conditions at home and the nation of this necessity on abroad. This is what the October August 15, 1970, the 25th anniversary of the nation's liberation Revitalizing Reforms meant, and why they were undertaken. from Japanese occupation, by proposing renunciation of force The proclamation by Republic of Korea President Park Ching in a bid for unification, and bona-Hee on October 17, 1972, of a setfide competition between the

Republic of Korea and the Comof emergency decrees, including martial law, brought home to all munist north. Korea's own internal political the serious nature of the current situation facing the nation, insystem, including the Constituproportions of the crisis indeed. hly influenced by the situation of were far greater than many peo the Cold War era when dialogue ple had assumed-so crucial that between the two halves of Korea they could hardly be dealt with was hardly possible. A new approach in a system by ordinary means, as the Korean tailored to permit gradual con-Chief Executiva said.

The emergency reforms declarpeaceful unification, had to be: ed by President Park are indevised. In addition, the risks tended to year the Korean nation of waste corruption and mis-management inherent in the old to the attainment of its most ardent aspiration - peace and Constitution had to be climiprosperity in a unified indepennated dent and democratic Kores. This formidable task calls for mar-The urgent need for replacing these undesirable factors with a shalling of all national forces state of national preparedness both material and moral, behind adequate to meet the current, challenges has led the Korean the supreme cause. Ideally, such reforms could have been achieved. government to risk sweeping inwithout recourse to emergency stitutional changes by undertak-ing extraordinary measures remeasures. However, as the President pointed out, problems were sulting in the rewriting of the too overwhelming to allow ordibasic law, and new means of election of the parliament and the President President Park Dary procedures for the imperareforms; especially since events on the international scene promised to complete the ground-

> sures were to last only until around the end of 1972. A new Constitution was presented to the Korean people in a referendum on October 21, and was adopted by a wide margin. Under the new Constitution, a nationwide grassroots representative body, entrusted with the special mission of choosing a new President and dealing with poli-cies related to reunification. named the National Conference for Unification, was elected on December 15. Immediately following the creation of the Na-tional Conference for Unification, President Park Chung Hea-was re-elected as the new Presi-dent under the Constitution of the Revitalising Reforms by the newly-established Conference. Thus the inauguration of Presi-

work for the proposed reform in

two months; the emergency mea-

dent Park means a grand opening of the new constitutional order for the Republic of Kores. Step by step the institutional multifaceted Revitalizing Reforms has been billt; the printry National Goal of Korean people, peaceful remi-fication of the country, is now explicitly written into the revised Constitution to provide the legal trainework for dynamic future relations with the north.
While the new Constitution
provides the vital foundation for the essential improvements, it

does not to itself represent the

Rather it is the starting point that will be billowed by signal, positive execution of surpress mes, mires to give substance to the reforms. These mea-

popular vote-all these factors paved the way for unprecedented economic growth, political stability diplomatic independence, and increase in self-defense

capability. Recent results of this rapid progress are the talks initiated by the Republic of Korea Red Cross with its counterpart in Communist North Korea for the humane purpose of reuniting the estimated ten million family members separated between the two zones before and during the Korean War: and the sudden deciden on the part of North Korea to sign a high-level point communique with the South, pledging to avoid threats and provocations that might lead to renewed warfare, and pledging to seek concrete means of increasing mutual contacts, moving gradual

ly toward eventual remification of the divided nation. To facilitate these moves toward ventual national remion, tha recent constitutional amendments Revitalizing Reforms" were submitted to the electorate and approved by an overwhelming maorliy in a national referendum held on Nov. 21, 1971, with the aim of adapting Korean demo-eracy closer to the realities of the changing internal and external situation than was the

case of the old "Cold War consti-

tution", which would have made such approaches virtually im-Naturally, Korea's recent achievements were in part connected with outside circumstances: foreign sid, international business zends, and the tendency topard big-power detente. But Korea was ready and able to ake advantage of such opportunities due to the people's reborn spirit of independence, unity and optimism. And this in turn can be

tion not always considered favor- . Korean national life, from tha government down to each individoal citizen. The reforms are expected to go

far beyond mere material endeavors to meinds the instilling of a new moral stance among the people, There have been a series of encouraging moves in various sectors toward this end. All social and individual activities are being renovated and galvanized to aid the cause of the Revitalizing Reforms.

A most effective instrument for

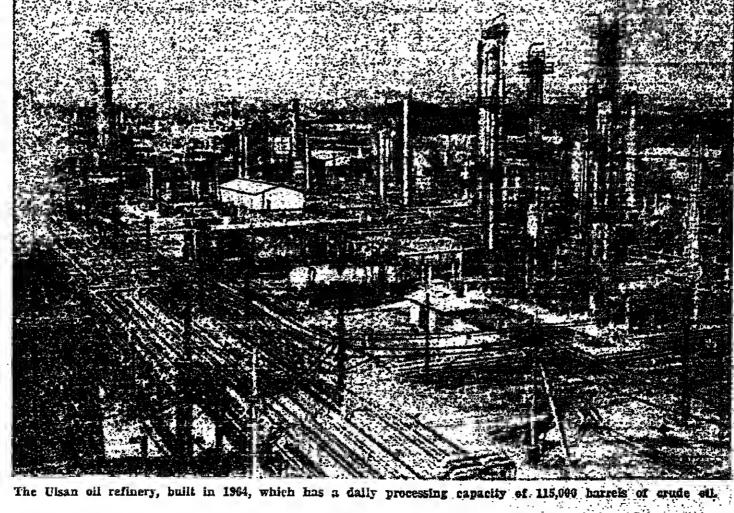
fulfilling these requirements will be further to accentuate the New Community Movement, a doubleedged campaign to give peopla an attitude of self-bein selfconfidence and steadfast cooperation on the one hand, and to increase national productivity on the other. These goals are what Korea mest needs to tide over the critical situation. With the economy garning mo-

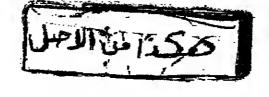
mentum for ever greater growth, higher goals are being set to enhance the citizen's lot in a more balanced manner to a more affluent level. The ambitious New Community projects are rapidly narrowing the gap between urban and rural areas industrial and agricultural sectors.

Democracy in Korea has been not so much effectively practised as severely tested. It came with the American occupation after the Second World War. But its sudden transplantation to Korrean soil, which had been historically and culturally allen to such a political philosophy developed in the West, was not altogether successful. Nevertheless, long exposure to democratic forms of gov-ernment and the democratic ways of life led Koreans to subscribe to the fundamental values freedom, finally generating an awakening to the need for readjusting and streamlining practical techniques and institutions to suit the ecology and idiosyncracles of Korean politics and so-

Koreans have lived through and with democracy for a quarter of a century, with intermit-tent setbacks and interruptions, and learned enough about it that they came to believe in the neity for a realistic retailoring of the whole transplanted Western political system, according to ir own unique situation. The contacts between Seoul and Pyongyang, which recently began on two different levels,

were given obvious incentives by the constitutional revision and other policy reforms affecting the stance of the Republic of Ecres vis-a-vis Communist North Korea, as well as by the international détente now in progress. The fourth round of full-dress Red Cross talks held ir Seoul in late November, 1972, was conducted in a quiet, composed and businesslike manner, sticking to the announced purpose of helping reunite families separated between the two zones more than a quarter century ago. There was a much more earnest and settled atmosphere, devoid of the boisterous verbiage and reremonial pomp that marked the two initial opening sessions. Now, both sides have begun to proceed to the DURINGS Of accounting for and reuniting families living apart in the two previously mutually in-





REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Korean Republic's Revitalizing Reforms

uted to providing a highly favor- have become more familiarized able setting for the Seoul meeting, strikingly different from earlier encounters, was the absence of the exchange of hostile propaganda tirades across the ceasefire line, and also modification of the formerly rather sensational and captions press coverage of the occasion. Such reciprocal selfrestraint practiced in pursuance of an accord reached at an earlier South - North Coordinating Committee meeting produced

constructive results.

The ice has been broken, and the threat of another freeze, caused by repetition of earlier occasions where Communist delegates attempted all-out political propagandizing, appears remote. People on both sides, as well as

One major factor that contrib- their Red Cross representatives, mittee removed any possible obwith each other, and discovered considerable common ground for a genuine agreement on achieving the shared goal of family search and reunion, as a preliminary to the eventual reunifi-

cation of the divided country. The speed and scope of negotiations on the tracing and notifying of dispersed members of families will increase as the joint working committee of the Red Cross comes into operation. Since the question of family search and reunion belongs solely to the realm of humanitarian concern. containing nothing political or ideological, working - level contacts could play an efficient role. The formal launching of the

arising out of political implications; it clearly redefined the specific area of Red Cross interest, and strongly reinforced the bumanitarian position of the reu-

nion campaign. The progress of détente and the chances of broader rapport between South and North will remain more apparent than real until the beginning Red Cross undertaking materializes, but at that point the progress should be apparent to the whole world

The Sonth-North Coordinating Committee, co-chaired by Seoul's Central Intelligence Agency Director Lee Hu-rak and North Korea's Labor Party organization The formal launching of the and guidance director Kim Yung-South - North Coordinating Com-joo, bids fair to be a useful in-

Stepping Stone to Self-Sufficiency

More Opportunities for Foreign Investments

Foreign investment ventures have found increasing business opportunities in Korea, with a cumulative total of \$98,075,000 as of the beginning of Nov. 1972, The figure is the all-time high in yearly investment which brought business a shot-in-thearm in Korea.

The Economic Planning Board predicted that foreign investment will pass the \$100 million mark before the end of this year. The figure contrasts sharply with the \$53 million foreign investment during 1971.

It is generally admitted by Korean government officials that with the disappearance of grantsin-aid from the United States, and the scarcity of concessional loans from friendly countries, the ideal way of filling the capital gap is via foreign private investment—a stepping stone to self-sufficiency.

The \$98 million in foreign investment is for 144 projects which will bring the total foreign investment since 1962 to \$353,554,000 for 499 projects in Korea.

Among the major foreign investors and firms are included U.S. Gulf Oil, G.M.C. Union Oil, Austria's Voest, Italy's Fiat and West Germany's Siemens.

To achieve this foreign capital inflow, Korea offers a number of inducements to outside investors, such as tax exemption and elimination of red tape.

Priority in government li-censing of foreign investment is given to the heavy industrial sectors, including chemical industry, agricultural prednets processing, and export industry.

Koras's basic policy towards foreign investment is stipulated in the Foreign Capital Inducement Law which was enacted in 1960 and further liberalized in 1965 and 1970, providing what the government officials call "a more liberal system, as far as the legal framework is concerned, than an other country in the world."

In addition, it is pointed out that the climate for foreign invertment has been bettered.

Economic prosperity in recent years has created an unusually favorable environment for investment opportunities, along with fast-rising national income and improving standard of living, which promise a growing market

for a wide variety of goods.

And finally, the government effort to diversify the Korean economy and actively to encourage foreign firms and investors to invest in Korea is bearing

When investors wish to study a foreign country as a possible site for investment, they usually look for a single, authoritative source of information and assistance. The Office of Investment Pro-

motion is such a source in Korea. In matters relating to investment, the Office provides the following services: a) Disseminates information regarding economic conditions,

laws, procedures, and specific investment opportunities; b) Receives all applications for the establishment of new enterprises with total or partial foreign

invertment; c, Assists foreign investors in of aining import licences, laod, materials, power and vater facilities, and in solving any problems or difficulties encluding a number of publications widely distributed by the Office, can be obtained from the Office of Investment Promotion, Economic Planning Board, Seoul,

Korea's investment laws provide for a five-year tax holiday, with taxes reduced by two-thirds for the next two years and by one-third the ensuing year.

All machinery and raw material imports required for legitimate investment projects may be imported duty-free. Transferral of principal and profits is guaranteed. Investors may remit abroad 20 percent of their investment total every year after two years of operation; they may remit profits not exceeding 20 percent of the investment from the first year onward. Investors are protected against expropriation of property. Export-oriented industries are

given even better treatment: all taxes are eliminated for fiva years, including income, corporation, property and property acquisition levies, followed by a 50 percent reduction in these taxes for the ensuing three years.

One of the more promising new angles for doing business in Korea is the Masan Free Export Zone, legislated in 1970 with the aim of expediting the establishment of foreign-invested export industries. This is a strip of land consist-

ing of about 430 acres adjacent to the southeastern seaport of Masan, where special privileges are offered to factories that are owned from 50 to 100 percent by foreign interests. Water and electricity are plentiful, with prices discounted from prevailing

The harbor, complete with wharves and modern stevedoring equipment, can handle vessels of up to 20,000 tons. Plant buildings or sites may be bought or ployed at plants in the free zone will be considered in the same category as public utility workers,

bility of strikes or slowdowns. The government enacted a special law to ban all local employees of firms owned by foreign investors from resorting to strikes in the course of settlement of labor disputes.

meaning that labor disputes will

be compulsorily arbitrated by the

government, avoiding the possi-

Types of products specifically recommended for manufacture in the zone include precision machinery; medical, scientific, and equipment: electronic optical goods; plastic, rubber, and leather products; furniture and toys; cometics; ceramics; musical instruments; textiles; handicrafts; food processing and printing.

Among Korea's generous investment incentives and safeguards offered to foreign investors is sale ownership: foreign investors may own up to 100 percent of the stocks or shares of an enterprise—a business may be 100 percent foreign controlled as there is no requirement for Korean participation; however, many foreign investors have found it to their advantage to choose joint ventures with Korean partners,

There is also no legal obligation to employ a certain percentage of Korean personnel in such industries: foreign investors will be able to bring in as many technical and managerial personnel as they

According to a government official, the Korean government hopes that the investors, in their desire to secure the highest possible profits, will dispense with as many foreign personnel as possible, providing more jobs for equally competent but less expen-

strument of communication and stacle to the Red Cross effort deterrent against conflict. Its second meeting, held in Pyonsyang early in November, gave indication of the substantive and rapid progress the new dialogue could achieve in years ahead. provided the two sides faithfully keep to the standards set by the July 4 joint communiqué and subsequent exchange of visits and

The primary objective of the joint committee is to serve as a channel of communication for removing misunderstandings and causes of friction and to promote détente. But things had not gone beyond protestations and affirmations of common goals and ideals, which demanded immeinto practical action, since much had been said but little had been

The November Pyongyang talks produced quite tangible results in the form of among other things, listing of guidelines for the future operation of the committee and agreement to terminate the propaganda radio programs sent out against either side, thus ending the war of nerves and words, which had been no less provocative and disruptive than mmor border clashes. Use of loudspeakers and distribution of leaflets along or beyond the military demarcation line also stopped on November 11. Thus might seem minor but it

represents a significant step toward the aim of reducing tension and creating an atmosphere favorable for broadening understanding end cooperation. The Coordinating Committee will go into full swing as its committee members and supporting staff are appointed. The principles and procedures of operation decided upon during the second meeting, and further elaborated by the third meeting in Seoul toward the end of November, form a solid foundation for more fullfledged and meaningful agreements and collaboration between Seoul and Pyongyang in the future. Now, it has become a going concern, and Koreans are determined to keep it going, and in

try and attainment of a high deare the two paramount aspirations for all Koreans. These aspirations must be realized by peaceful means, and in a way that assures essential democratic values and standards. In order to achieve this, the Korean nation calls for a united home front, popular consensus, firmness of purpose and unwaveringly strong and pragmatic leadership dedicated to the gigantic task. In response to these dictates of the time, of the call to patriotism and nation-building, President Park of Korea embarked upon the Revitalizing Reforms previously described.

Former 'Hermit Kingdom' Opens Its Doors

Japanese are at the top of the list of foreign tourists visiting Korea these days, with a total of 42,271 Japanese coming to the country during the first half of

Last year, 92,000 Japanese tourists visited the Republic, occupy-ing some 40 percent of the tourist total. Next came the Americans, who numbered 59,000, about 26 percent of the total. Thus, two out of three foreigners visiting Korea are either Japanese or Americans.

The Korean government, which plans to attract a total of 300,000 tourists this year, has achieved steady development in terms of money earned and numerical increase of tourists.

While there was a total of 103.000 tourists in the first six months of the previous year, the first half of this year saw an increase of over 45,000 persons, with total tourists numbering 149,000. recording a 45 percent rise over the same period of 1971.

Last year's tourist total 237,795 contrasted sharply with that of 1967, when there were less than one bundred thousand foreign tourists visiting Korea. In terms of foreign exchange earnings, the figure shows that Korea earned some U.S. \$31 mil-

lion for the first half of this year.

while earning some U.S. \$22 million in the same period of last year, representing an increase of 39 percent, and indicating that the growth of foreign exchange earnings does not necessarily equate with the rate of tourist increase.

This view becomes clear if one takes a look at the analysis of the cumulative total recorded by Korea's tourism industry during the past five years: while the annual average rate of tourist increase is 28.1 percent, the annual average rate of foreign exchange earnings from foreign tourists stands simply at 11.2 percent. As for facilities and accom-

modations for tourists. Korea has a total of 78 tourist hotels, desigwith hotel rooms numbering 6,000, more than half of which are in Seoul. Pusan, the second largest city in Korea, has 11 tourist hotels with rooms numbering 584.

Other aspects of Korca's tourism business include the facts that there are 230 businesses engaged in tourism and recreation; concerns handling tourist transportation; 89 travel agencles; 175 stores and manufacturers of indigenous goods and specialties for sale, and 223 escort-guide

To promote the tourism indus-try further, the Korean government is planning to carry out a comprehensive survey next year aided by foreign financial support amounting to U.S. \$250,000, with emphasis on developing such regional areas as Kyungju Puyo, noted for their historic heritage and cultural relics, as well as Cheju Island and Mt. Sorak area, rich in natural

site of Wongaksa Temple in Secul. is National Treasure No. 2,

Korea has a total of 135 Na-

tional Treasures, 553 items of Designated Treasures, 47 Intangible Cultural Properties, 222 Historical Relics, five Historical Sites and 236 Natural Monuments. The National Treasures include buildings, payodas, monumental steles, stone lanterns, temples, bridges, cares, bells, sculptures, books, utensils and a crown, National Treesure No. 1 is the South Gate of Seoul, constructed in 1398 and repaired in 1447. The ten-story pagoda of Wongaksa, now standing in Pagoda Park, the

and dates back to 1467. National Treasure No. 3 dates from the fifth century. This stone monument of King Jinhung, the (57 B.C. to 9351, was recently moved to the National Museum Kyongbok Palace from its orizinal site on Pukhansan Mountain in the cutskirts of Seoul to prevent further weather erosion The inscription was deciphered in part by the calligrapher and an-tiquarian Kim Ching-bi in 1816.

Other National Treasures of note include the Sokkuram grotto temple near Kyongju, the ancient capital of the Silla Dynasty. Pre-served in its original 8th-century construction, the artificial cave centains numerous Buddhist saints engraved in relief along the granite walls and other small statues besides the main central Buddha, a seated granite statue almost ten feet high. The cave is remarkable both for its sonhisartistic excellence of the Buddha itrazes.

The 81.258 engraved wooden printing blocks of the complete Buddhist sutras in Haeinsa tempie, National Treasure No. 32 are also among the most valued of Korea's cultural relics. The set was engraved in the early 13th century during the Koryo Dynasty (913-1392) to invoke Buddha's aid in protecting the country from the invading Mongols.

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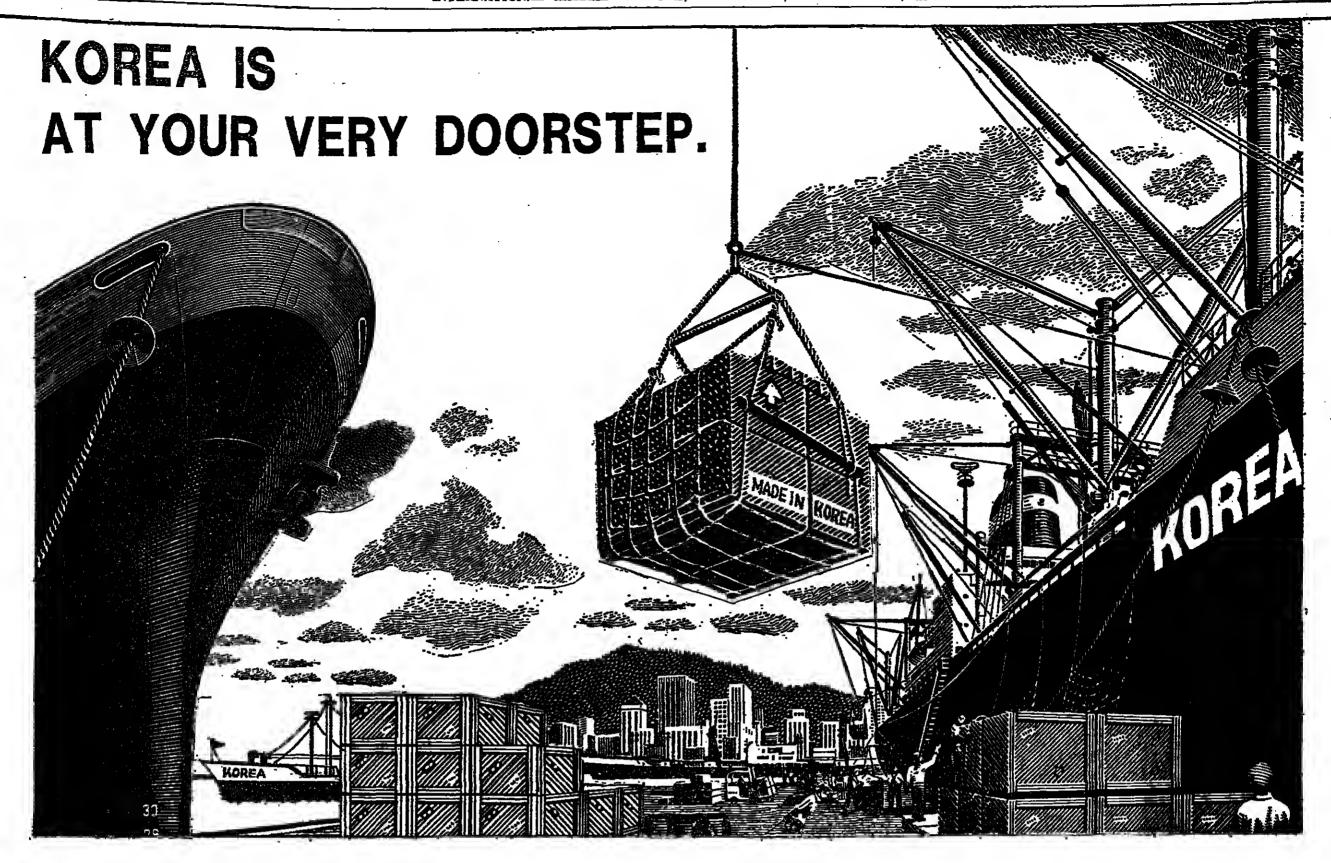
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MAJOR ATTRACTION - The Bulguk-sa temple, built in A.D. 751, is one of the biggest of the Gyeongju area, which was the center of the Old Silla Dynasty.



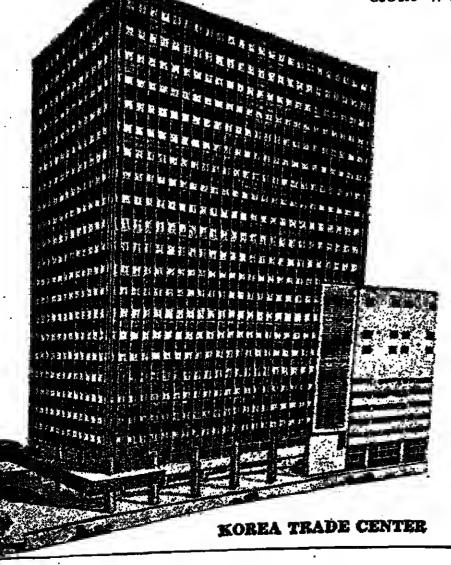


Korean export commodities are becoming more popular in the world than ever before. Obviously the main reason is their ability to compete successfully in the international market not only in price but in quality and delivery. Today, more than 1,000 kinds of them are being exported to over 100 different countries.

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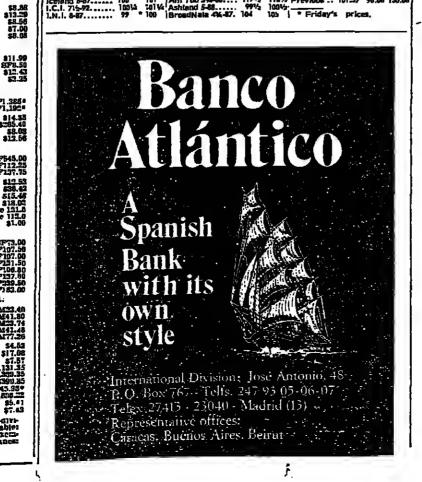
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| 1972-| Stocks and | 1976-| Low | 1978-| Div. | 19 | 11342 | 199 | NYSEI | 1983-173 | 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 1978-| 778 15 151/2

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---1972--- Stocks and Sis. Net High. Low. Div. in \$ 100s. P/E High Low Last, Chige

26% PacGaEi 1.72
25% PacLig 1.85
3814 PacPetrol .50
21% PacPwt. 1.50
1814 Pac Sws1 Air
1616 Pac T&T 1.20
8614 Pac T&T 1.20
8614 Pac T&T 1.20
712 PailWeb .15e
1515 PailWeb .15e
1515 PailWeb .15e
1519 Pamida inc
814 PanAm WAir
31 PanHEP 1.90
3014 Paperchi .60b
1512 Pargas .87
1534 PariPen .42a
1004 Pasco inc
14 PayL nw .27a
3116 Peabody Gai
Penn Cont 133 19 48 36 60 74 20 2 31 4 29 36 19 29 5 4 166 23 4 166 23 29 625 3214+ 1/6
2574+ 1/6
2574- 3/6
2474- 3/6
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119 + 1/6
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All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$30,000,000

Scanraff

7½% Debentures Due 1990

The following companies will be jointly and severally unconditionally obligated to provide the tunds necessary to pay the principal of premium, if any, interest and sinking fund on the Debentures:

OK Union
(Oljekonsumenternas förbund, ekonomisk förming)

Texaco Inc.

Interest payable annually on December 15, commencing in 1973

SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN

MORGAN & CIE INTERNATIONAL S.A.

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V. AMERICAN EXPRESS SECURITIES S.A. AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V. ANDRESENS BANK AIS ARNHOLD AND S. BLEICHBOEDER, INC. ASTAIRE & CO. BAER SECURITIES CORPORATION BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA (FRANCE) BANCO DI BOMA (FRANCE) BANK OF AMERICA BANK MEES & HOPE NY BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL BANKHAUS GEBRÜDER BETHMANN BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A. BANQUE HUROPEENNE DE TOKTO BANQUE FRANCÂISE DE DEPOTS ET DE TITRES BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A. BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE HANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A. BANQUE LAMBERT S.C.S. BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS BANQCB DE NEUFLIZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS BANQUE ROTHSCHILD BANQUE DE SUEZ ET DE L'UNION DES MINES BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSB (UNDERWRITERS) S.A. BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE BANQUE DE L'UNION BARISIENNE BANQUE NOUVE H. ALBERT DE BARY & CO. N.V. DITERISCHE VEREINSBANK BERGENS PRIVATBANK BERLINET: HANDILS-GESELLSCHAFT -FRANKFURTER BANE...

GUNNAR BOHN & CO. A IS

BREISACH PINSCHOF SCHOOLLER

Bantimendique des l'union de l'union BROWN HARRIMAN & INTERNATIONAL BANKS LTD. DURNHAM & COMPANY INC. CAPITALFIN INTERNAZIONALE S.B.A. CAZENOVB & CO. "LA CENTRALE" FINANZIARIA GENERALE S.P.A. CHRISTIANIA HANK OG KREDITKASSE COMMERZHANK AG | CREDIT LYONNAIS CONTINENTAL BANK S.A. COSMOS BANK (OVERSEAS) CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL CREDIT SUISSE (BAHAMAS) CREDITANSTALT-BANKYBREIN CREDITO ITALIANO LONDON THE DELTEC BANKING CORPORATION THE DAIWA SECURITIES CO., LTD. DEN DANSKE LANDMANDSBANK DEUTSCHE BANK DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE DEWAAY, CORTYRIENDT INTERNATIONAL S.A.
DILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION DRESDNER BANK EDILCENTRO S.p.A.

EURAMERICA FINANZIARIA INTERNAZIONALE S.p.A. DEUTSCHE BANK FIRST CHICAGO FNCH EUROSECUHITIES S.A. THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION ROBERT FLEWING & CO. CIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER ÜSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP. GÖTABANKEN GUTZWILLER, EURZ, DUNGENER SECURITIES HAMBROS BANK HARRIS & PARTNERS R. HENRIQUES JR. HILL SAMUEL & CO. THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI HANKING CORPORATION JARUINE FLESTING & COMPANY KANSALLIS-OSARE-PANKKI KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL KIOHENHAVNS HANDELSBANK ELEINWORT, BENSON (ECROPE)S.A. EREDIETHANEN.V. KREDIETBANES.A.LUXENBOCRGEOISE KUHN, LOEB & CO.INTERNATIONAL ECWAIT INVESTMENT CO. (S.A.K.) LAYORO BANE FINANCE COMPANY N.K. LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., LAZARD FRERES & CIB LAZARD FRERES & CO. LEHEAN HROTHERS LEPERCO, DE NEUFLIZE & CO. LLOYDS & BOLSA INTERNATIONAL BANK LOEH, RIIOAUES & CO. LONDON MULTINATIONAL BANK (UNDERWRITERS) MANUFACTURERS MANOVER MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH B. METZLEE SEEL SOHN & CO. MODEL, ROLAND & CO., INC. SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. NEW YORK HANSEATIC INTERNATIONAL LTD. THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO. LTD. DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK NOMURA SECURITIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. NORDISKA FÖRENINGSBANKEN AB SAL OPPENHEIM IR. & CIE. OBION BANK PETERBROECK VAN CAMPENHOUT SECURITIES S.A. PICTET INTERNATIONAL PRIVATDANEEN I KIGBENHAYN N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON ROWE & PITMAN SAIFI SECURITIES INTERNATIONAL SALOMON BROTHERS SCANDINAVIAN BANE J. BENRY SCHOOLER WAGG & CO.
SMITH, BARNEY & CO. SOCIETE GENERALE SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A. STRAUSS, TURNENTY, STRAUSS, TURNBULL & CO. SHIT H. BARNET & C. C. TRINKAUS & CUREBANK SVENSE BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) C. C. TRINKAUS & CUREBARDY.

SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN SVERIGES EREDITBANK SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) C. C. TRINKAUS & CUREBARDY. UBS-DB CORPORATION ULTRAFIN INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION UNION HANK OF SWITZERLAND (UNDERWRITERS) UBS-DB CORPORATION

ULTRAFIN INTERNAL LUNCAL COMPUTATION

VEREINSBANK IN HAMBURG M.M.WARBURG-BRINCEMANN, WIRTZ&CO. S.G.WARBURG&CO.LTD. WEST DEUTSCHE LANDESBANK

GIROZENTRALE ZIMAICHI SECURITIES COMPANY of New York, Inc. WESTERN AMERICAN BANK (EUROPE) WHITE, WELD & CO. WOOD GUNDY December 27, 1872.

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December, 1972

\$18,000,000 Occidental Overseas Capital Corporation MEDIUM TERM CREDIT AGREEMENT

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This announcement appears as a matter of record only.



BLONDIE



The

W28:

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

East won with the heart jack,

NORTH

SOUTH

♣ ∧ 10

The diamond ace was now due to squeeze East in a most un-

keep his spades and therefore had

to come down to two clubs. Now

a club lead to the queen gave East the unpleasant choice be-

tween allowing dummy's clubs to

take tricks, or ducking and sub-

mitting to a throw-in for a spade

NORTH

SOUTH

▲ AJ 108

Ø10987

Both sides were vulnerable.

lead at the 12th trick.

▲652

Ŏ Q 10843 ♣35

way. East was forced to

EAST (D)

▲ Q974 ♥ AKJ5

Ø ____ Ø ____ ♣ 73

position, and he knew it.

Players who reject the lead of and tried a spade. South won with the king in the dummy, their partner's suit to attack a finessed the spade jack and played a third heart. shaky suit of their own are often a pleasure to play against. On the diagramed deal South reached a no-trump game that would have had no chance, but West and had nothing better to do than return his last heart. South gave him some help at the first won and claimed his contract.

East's opening bid of one spade was a surprising choice. West scraped up a raise to two spades, lacking the values for any response. North took a chance and bid three clubs, and South breathed hard and tried three

no-trump. West had visions of establishing his diamonds and led that suit, giving South a vital trick. The declarer had an inter-esting planning problem after winning the first trick with the diamond jack. He knew that all the missing high cards were on his right, with the possible ex-ception of the heart jack. And he knew that it was hopeless to attempt to establish clubs. The defense would surely take two clubs and three hearts to defeat him by a trick. He therefore played to establish an eighth trick in hearts, with good prospects of a squeeze-end-play to produce the ninth.

A heart was led at trick two. and East indulged in a mild falsecard by winning the ten with the ace. A diamond was returned, won with the king in dummy, and another heart was led, East took the queen with the king



DENNIS THE MENACE

"WE KNOW YOU CAN TALK ... LET'S

NEAR WHAT THE DOLL HAS TO SAY!"

South West North East South West North
1 Pass 2 A 3 A
Pass 3 N.T. Pass Pass

West led the diamond four.

BOOKS

TALLULAH By Brendan Gill, Illustrated, Holt, Rinehart & Winston. 287 pp. \$25.

and the state of t

Reviewed by Peter Andrews

THE people who gave wonderful party for Cole Porter last year are back again this heliday season to give another one for Tallulah Bankhead. Brendan Gill has again written the text. Holt. Rinehart & Winston has published it in the same format, at the same \$25 price. But this time the party is a bust. For one thing, in spite of an extended narrative and many illustrations, the guest of honor never really shows up. Which is just like Tallulah. As she almost always "gave her best performances offstage."

Mr. Gill and the team who produced "Tallulah" have created a book that does not grow on you as much as it gnaws at you. We do get to see Tallulah-first as a young gutsy actress (never really beautiful but always more interesting than then as a star (which she knew how to be better than anyone), and then near the end, when the booze finally got to her. The problem, however, is no matter how a feels or looks, sooner or later you have to read it. And that's where the real trouble begins. The way has been left open for Gill to write a compelling story of an American pop culture heroine. Instead, he has ground out sort of uptown Photopley Magazine report in a jumbled forest of exclamation points with about as much insight as

came and cried on her shoulder. Miss Bankhead's career has been one of the lesser puzzlements of the American theater. Did she squander a great tal-ent, or spend a lifetime working like hell to polish up a very minor one? Mr. Gill seems unable to resolve this question. in his own mind. He starts out hy declaring passionately for the first proposition and then pro-ceeds to establish the latter more devastatingly than Tallulah ever did in the all but endless series of turkers she rode into town during her 40-year career. He tells us of her great tal-

Louella Parsons used when stars

ent—and then writes, "nearly the whole range of classical Greck. Elizabethan, Restoration and 18th-century English drama were closed to her," which is a pretty good start at defining limited theatrical abilities. (Richard Chamberlain can play Hamlet. for heaven's sake!) He tells us that Tallulah was an authen-tic original — and then describes how, in trying out for the London company of "Rain," she sailed all the way across the Atlantic just to copy Jeanne Eagles's performance.

powered drama critic for The New Yorker for several years, Gill's ignorance of the craft of the theater seems absolute. He is flabhergasted that Tallulah could memorize a supporting role within four days, something any half-way competent performer could do. When she finally got to do "Rain" in a New York revival and bombed, he explains it by saying that American audiences don't like revivals, and

won't go to them even when thry are better than the originals. This is patent nonsense, as a look at any typical Broadway season will show. He then turns around and says that when she made a popular hit touring in a revival of "Private audiences wanted to keep it going forever. On page 24, her voice is described as not being strongly sexual. On page 26, it is sexy beyond her years.

Part of the problem comes from Gill trying to oversell his sub-ject. He'll do almost anything to push Tallulah, and isn't afraid to shoot a little dirty pool to do it. He dismisses Somerset Maugham (who quite properly pulled Tallulah out of the cast of "Rain") as "tiresome." But Rachel Crothers, who used Tallulah in three of her embroideries, is billed "one of the leading play-

wrights of the day."
Gill does tell a few Tallulah anecdotes. Most of them are familiar, but they work pretty well. You've got to love a woman who will put a \$50 bill into a Salvation Army tambourine. But he has carefully left out the raucous ones that have been Green Room staples for years. When Tallulah tells a young actress that, "when I was six-teen, dahling, I had a shoebox full of cocaine," he reassures us that Talluiah was probably exaggerating. Too often, he's like the toady friend of a difficult drunk at a party, who is constantly explaining things away till he makes a bigger fool of himself than the stew burn.

As bad as the text is, how-ever, it is a positive joy compared to the extensive captions Gill has fashioned for the illustrations. In his defense, they do not appear to be entirely of his own designing. He was obviously given a lot of space to fill without much to say and he had to fall back on being arch, And so they fell. The captions are about at that level. There are more than 300 of them.

Reading the life of Tailulan Bankhead is a fairly doleful af-fair. She had courage, nerve and a sense of style. She paid her dues and she worked hard. She was popular and made a lot of money. But things never worked quite right for her. In more than 70 plays and movies, she made two, "The Little Fox-es" and "The Skin of Our Teeth," that are worth remembering. She bombed in "Rain" and Jeanne Fagles became a legend. She bombed in The Green Hat" and Katharine Cornell made a hit out of it. She floundered around in "Dark Victory" and "Jezebel" only to Hollywood and make minor classics out of them. In the end, she played the only part she really knew, Tallulah Bankhead. And, in "All About Eve," Bette Davis even played that part better. Sad. About as sad as the book.

Peter Andrews is a freelance fournalist and critic who specializes in theater reporting. On The New York Times

CROSSWORD_

ACROSS

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By Will Weng 49 Commotion 50 Pintado fish 51 Place for going 21 Hyderabad V.I.P. nowhere 57 Plane feature

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Unseramble these four Jumbles one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. LITTE of Parity To Chings NOAGY **INGADE** WHAT SIRLS WHO PLAY HARD TO GET SOME-TIMES NEVER DO. **DOMBEY** Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon. Print the SERVERY ANSWER here Jamebles: EXPEL AWFUL STYMIE LATEST

this—A FEW LAPS

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Review of Sports World

1972: Olympic Year That Took The Fun Out of Fun and Games

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (NYT),-It was an Olympic year, and the Olympics were a disaster. Salaries and bonuses for athletes touched heights preposterous even for these inflated times, yet labor unrest and lawsuits plagued professional games. Such was the sports year of 1972, a year of contrast and contradiction, of triumph and tragedy, of high emprise and sore disappointment.

It was a year when a golfer, setting out for an imprecedented sweep of the world's four major championships, could fail of his goal and, falling, take home \$320,542 in consolation

The fun went out of fun and games on Sept. 5 when Arab terrorists invaded Olympic Village in Munich and murdered 11 members of the Israeli delegation. To the dismay of many, the Games went on after a perfunctory pause for mourning. They had been pre-ceded by a dispute over Rhodesia's eligibility this involved a boycott threat which Avery Brundage, retiring president of the Internation al Olympic Committee, characterized as "naked political blackmail"—and they drew to a close amid bickering over Russia's peculiar victory in the basketball final—the only roundball game a United States Olympic team ever lost.

There was sharp criticism of the American performance on the playing fields and off: The harvest of six gold medals in men's track and field and none in women's was an all-time low for the United States. American officials were accused of bungling misfeasance, and the National Collegiate Athletic Association, trying a new tactic in its old struggle for control of amateur sports, withdrew from the U.S. Olympic

It was felt in many circles that before the 1976 Olympics, scheduled for Montreal, there should be a sober reappraisal of the United States approach to the Games, and perhaps a major overhaul of the carnival itself.

The domestic scene was not more tranquil than the international. A player strike delayed the opening of the basebali season and the threat of another was present as the year's end approached. In a cop-out decision, the United States Supreme Court rejected Curt Flood'e legal challenge to the reserve system but in negotiations now in progress the players are insisting on changes in the rules which bind a man to one team for life.

The season's start found Vida Blue, baseball's hest pitcher in 1971, an unhappy holdout. Its Oakland A's, With comparatively little help from him, Vida's hairy playmates won the American League pennant and engaged the Cincinnati Reds in the first World Series ever scheduled as a twilight entertainment. (Television ordered that the three midweek games in Oakland be played at prime time in the Eastorn market but rain required that one be played

In the afternoon.) When the whiskery A's won the seventh and deciding game, their clean-shaven proprietor, Charles O. Finley, and their mustached manager. Dick Williams, mounted to the dugout roof and clutched their wives in lingering embrace.

expansion of the Common Mar- case of Sartori.

By Brian Glanville

k " is posing some pretty r. "-

lems, and some intriguing possi-

billines. for soccer. There are

...gen. of cracks in the fabric of

such countries as Italy, founder-

mustory of the Rome treaty,

which has closed its doors to for-

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they do come from fellow Com-

Mattehester United reserve inside-

forward, Carlo Sartori, has

maker italian clubs-Florentina of

Forence, Juventus of Turin and

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iter not been able to win a place

in that sad rabble, which is the

Way, then, such interest? Why

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of an agent they sent to Man-ch ter, offer United 20,000 (214 000): £15,000 (\$36,000) down

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Section obtained permission to

ment, because the pale, 24-year-

11. An national (born at Calder-

rough who has refused to take

Br citizenship, Second—and

Guerra Chinaglia, who also came

io linly from a British League

club Swansea Town—bas done so

won health well for Lazio. So well, indeed, that not only is he

Itn: comer-forward, but Milan's

pre-pink. Butiechi, has publicly

said that he is the player whom,

Changlia bad to serve a three-year capprenticeship" in Serie ...

the It han Third Division, before

being allowed to play for senior clubs. With the realities of the Common Market breathing down

the counter transfer market.

ed-haired Sartori is an

a speculation-because

pl. 1:1 the Italian League?

the interes of three

At present, for example, a

ment Market countries.

aroused.

but a golden hour for commutal bliss.

After five years of near misses, the Dallas Cowboys finally won the championship of professional football by heating the Miami Dolphins in Super Bowl VI. That was in January. In December the Dolphins became the first team in National Football League history to complete a 14-game season unbeaten and untied

Along with Miami, the Cowboys, Washington Redskins. Green Bay Packers, San Francisco 49ers. Oakland Raiders, Cleveland Browns and Pittsburgh Steelers qualified for the playoffs leading to Super Bowl VII. This is the first winter since the team came into being in 1933 that the Steelers didn't disband when the

Meanwhile, back in his carpeted throne room on Fark Ave., Peta Rozelle, pro football's supreme being, was kept busy defending against antitrust suits, proposals for legalized betting on games and demands by politicians and fans that he lift local television blackouts. He did yield a point by promising that if Super Bowl VII sold out in Los Angeles the game would be

Professional basketball continued to press for a merger of the National Basketball Association and American Basketball Association, and players continued to oppose it for the sake of those million-dollar contracts. Players jumped con-tracts, clubs raided other clubs for talent, and the courts had to decide which players had to wear what uniforms.

similar situation developed in hockey where the World Hockey Association rose up to challenge the established National League. The Chicago Black Hawks' Bobby Hull took \$1 million in cash to jump to Winnipeg on a long-term contract worth another million. Boston's Derek Sanderson went to the Philadelphia Blazers for \$500,000 this season and \$2.5-million to

That poor little rich boy of golf is Jack Nicklaus. He wanted to win the Masters, United States Open, British Open and Professional Golfers' Association titles. He did win the Masters. He did win the U.S. Open. By the time he reached Muirfield, Scotland, for the British Open everybody was rooting for him. even his opponents and even veterans of Arnie's Army who had resented him for 10 years for daring to defeat Arnold Palmer. Unable to win at Muirfield or in the PGA, Jack settled for his

new found popularity and the most obscene hundle of swag ever dug out of a sand trap. A colt named Riva Ridge, champion 2-yearold of 1971, ran back to last year's form in the Kentucky Derby and Belmont Stakes but tailed off in later races. Mrs. John Tweedy, his owner, and Lucien Laurin, his trainer, were consoled by a strapping colt in their barn named Secretariat, who shared bonors in the two-year-old division with a brilliant Canadian

filly, La Prevoyante. On the undergraduate scene, Southern Califormia replaced Nebraska as the nation's No. 1 football foundry and the University of California, Los Angeles, won its eighth national basketball championship in nine years.

The feuding tennis factions found reason to hope that peace was at hand in their game and the fight mob feared this might be so in theirs.

pot again.

Common Market oreign players

of three to the number it could

actually use! But a recent deci-

sion in West Germany, when a

league club appealed against the

fec'eration's ban on a German

player who had come to them

from a Belgian team, stirred the

There is also newe of a poten-

tial, enectacular transfer from

outside the Common Market

Feyencord being in close touch

with the brilliant Polish and

Gornik striker, Lubanski, Luban-

ski wants to go-he would earn

a fortune to Feyenoord, which

has desperately lacked a charis-

matic forward since Ove Kind-

wall went bome to Sweden. But

the Poles are hardly likely to be

happy about it all. This is World

Cup qualifying ecason and even though they recently thrashed the

Czechs, 3-0, without Lubanski,

Deyna scoring twice, they wouldn't

want to take on Wales, in March,

and England, in June, without

Stefan Kovacz, the talented Romanian coach of Ajax Amster-

dam, whose response to the chal-

lange of "Follow that!" when he

succeeded Rinus Michels last year

rather different plight. He has done slightly too well for his

own comfort. An inspired ap-

pointment by Ajax, whose president was advised about him by

a Central European friend, he

joined them from the Bucharest

Army club, Steaus, N-- Romania

wants him to take over the na-

tional team, the last thing Kovacs himself desires. The drop

in income would be immense, and

in any event, he'd prefer to run a club team. Yet, if he refuses,

would the Romania- withdraw his permission to work abror ??

was Total Football, is in

sed, there was a limit

Italy Goes to Market for Soccer Talent

their backs, Italian clubs plainly

LONDON, Dec. 26 (IET).—The hope that the football authorities that while there was nothing to would be more indulgent in the prevent a club signing as many

Meanwhile, the whole Common

Market question is a vexed one.

which UEFA, the European Foot-

ball Association, has been in-

tensely studying. In Beigium, for example, the big clubs not long

ego revolted at the federation's

ruling that no more than three

foreigners could take part in any

league maich—there was a far-cical situation when Standard de

Liège absent-mindedly sent on.

as a substitute, a fourth for-

eigner and had to forfeit the

College Basketball

UPI COACHES POLL

| RCLA (301 | 6-0) | 300 | Marquetts | (5-8) | 238 | North Carolina St. (6-0) | 103 | Maryland (5-0) | 181 | Minnesota (6-0) | 172 | Minnesota (6-0) | 173 | Missouri | 8-0| | 38 | North Carolina | (6-0) | 32 | North Carolina | (7-1) | 19 | Providence (5-1) | 19 | Providence (5-1) | 19 | Ribbar Young (6-1) | 14

Providence (5-1)

Brigham Young (5-1)

Machington (8-1)

Indiana (5-1)

Michigan (5-1)

Michigan (5-1)

South Carolina (8-2)

Lousville (6-1)

AP WRITERS POLL

CCLA (25)

Long Beach State ..

Penn Southwestern La.

Vanderbile North Carolina Florida State

Houston

Indiana
Kanses State
Providence
Alabama
Oklahoma
San Francisco

U.S. Ready For Worst In Hockey Soviet Union Is World Cup Pick

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 26 COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 26
(AP).—"If we give 110 percent
against the Russians, we'll still
lose by 10 goals," said hockey
player Rob Palmer as his United
States team prepared for tonight'e
opening match here in the second annual World Cup of ice hockey.

The task shead of the American team, comprised of U.S. college hockey players who have never skuted together as a team, is awesome in this year's World Cup. First of all, there are the de-fending champions, the Soviet Union. The Russians have all but two of the players from the con-tingent that surprised the National Hockey League's Team Causda late last summer and also

won the Olympie gold medal in Japan last February.
Then there's Czechoslovakia, which won the 1972 group A world championship. The Czechs, with most of their world tournament players on this team, posted the only victory over the Soviet Union in last year'e round-robin World

The talent on those two teams is insurmountable." Palmer'e teammate Bob Krieger says. can't get high enough to beat

Rounding out the four-team tourney will be Canada, repre-sented by Alberta, a junior team which has added other standout players from the Western Canada Junior Hockey League.

The Americans open the tourney against the Czechs tonight, and U.S. coach Bob Johnson, of the University of Wisconsin, says his young players will do themselves

The Czechs play the Canadians tomorrow night and the Russians Friday night to complete the Colorado Springs portion of the tournament. Action then shifts to Bloomington, Minn., where the Russians play Canada Saturday night. The United States meets Canada Dec. 31.

North Defeats South in Shrine

MIAMI, Dec. 26 (AP).—Arizona speedster Bob McCall raced 13 yards for a touchdown in the fourth quarter last night, giving the North All-Stars a 17-10 victory over the South in the annual Shrine game in the Orange Bowl. McCall's run came on a thirddown-and-10 situation with the score tied at 10 all. The North tied the score earlier in the quarter on a two-yard run by Rufus (Roadrunner) Ferguson of Wisconsin, named outstanding player for his team.

The South drove to the North two with a minute left in the game behind the passing of son and running of Chuck Foreman of Miami (Fla).

But Foreman, named outstanding player for the South, com-mitted his second fumble of the quarter and Pordue's Greg Bingham, of the North, fell on it at the three to end the threat.

Rosewall Upset In Second Round

MELBOURNE, Dec. 26 (AP) .-Top seed Ken Rosewall was upset in the Australian Open tennis championships in three sets here yesterday by unknown Karl Meller of West Germany.

It took Meiler only 60 minutes to crush the Australian on the Kooyong center court, winning 6-2, 6-3, 6-2 in the second round. Rosewall said afterward: "I just don't know what went wrong. It feels curious to be out of a tournament so early. I can't even remember when it last happen-

"Spending it in the bar might not be a bad idea." said Rosewall. who had a first-round bye.

The Scoreboard

ICE HOCKEY—At Seattle, the touring Busdan national team, paced by Alexandr Yakushev's three goals, scored four times in the final period and defeated the Seattle Totems of the Westam Bockey League, 9-4.

The Russians led the Totems, 2-0, after the first 10 minutes of the game. But Seattle then picked up two goals and left the ice at the end of the period trailing, 2-2.

The Russians teored first in the second period but the Totems scored twice within 58 seconds and ted the core at 4-4. Russia scored at 17:06 in the second period and then registered four goals in the final stanza. Yakushev scored two of his three goals during the third-period rally and had an assist.



ON ICE-Winnipeg's Bobby Hull has commanding position on Chicago's Reggie Fleming during World Hockey Association fight. They were rivals in National Hockey League.

Redskins Plan to Control Cowboys

By William N. Wallace NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (NYT). The George Allen policy with regard to playoff games, one of no risk-taking whatsoever, will again be in force on Sunday when Allen'e team, the Washington Redskins, take on the Dallas Cowboys for the National Conference championship in the nation's capital. Allen will attempt to exercise the dream of every coach, complete control of the

game throughout its 60 minutes. The concept, one not original with Allen but well refined by him, is based on the premise that the Redskins, risking little of-fensively, will persevere because the other team is likely to make mistakes, especially late in the

These errors, which might come through fumbles, interceptions or on the kick plays, will give the Redskins the openings for vic-

Tom Landry, the Cowboy coach, would like the same approach, but be has a different kind of team, one that has play-ed erratically with plenty of errors and one obviously dependent on a quarterback, Roger Staubach, who relates to the risks of

the big play.

Following the Cowboys' lastminnte victory over San Francisco on Saturday, one achieved through the boldness of Staubach and the errors of the 49ers. it is to be assumed that Landry will go with Roger-the-dodger rather than Craig Morton at the quarterback position

The key to the Allen view of control is the Redskin defense, an excellent unit capable of containing almost any offense to 14 points or less. With this assurance, the pressure on the other team-the Cowboys-mounts late in the game and then the bobbies are expected to come.

The Redskin offense, with the

remarkable Larry Brown dominant force, is directed toward ball control and scratching out enough yards to set up some field goals by Curt Knight. Passes are not to be considered, except those quick, sale square outs

WHA Results

Monday's Games Chicago 3, Alberia 2 (Palement, Ma-rety, Flemming; Patenaude, Hamil-tont,

Cieveiand 8. Philadelphia 0 (Andrea 2. Dillabough, Plader, Jarrett, Hardy, Erickson, Hodgson). New England 3, New York 2 (French, Caffery, Abearn, Wabster 2, Sheche, Seiby, Danby; Shechan, Reichmuth).

Caillette est ouvert depuis le 15 décembre!

Un évenement dans le monde de l'épicerie fine:



for gains of eight to 10 yards from Bill Kilmer to Roy Jefferson or Charlie Taylor. Those are firstdown passes, not touchdown

The concept of total control is good one for the playoffs and worked for Washington against Green Bay on Sunday. But games of football are played by 23 athletes on the field rather than coaches on the sideline. No matter how disciplined a team may be, the unexpected will eventually occur in the swing of the action.

That was demonstrated in the Pittsburgh-Oakland game last Saturday, a straight, conservative contest for 58 minutes or until all hell broke loose in the last two. Gene Upshaw, the Oakland allpro guard, summed up that event. "You play 31 games," said Upshaw, counting the preseason ones, "and you get down to the lose on a fluke play. It's not fair. but what can you do?" The Redskin conservatism with

its attack is demonstrated by Allen's use of the tight end position. He concedes that he does not bave much of a passing game with Kilmer as the pitcher. The Redskins will be running three plays out of four with Brown carrying on at least two of the

The defensive membere do an even better job and it is here where Allen concentrates his interest and talent.

The Cowboys rely on their defense too but it has failed them often this season, especially in the second half. So Landry must send out an offense which can tack up points, preferably 21 for a minimum. The Cowboys assault in every possible way.

Road Still A Disaster For Sonics **NBA Team Loses** Its 13th Straight

FORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 26
(UP1).—Sparked by a career-high
38 points from Sidney Wicks, the
Portland Trail Blazers held off
a Seattle rally last night to hand the SuperSonics their 13th con-secutive National Basketball Association loss on the road, 116-113.
Wicks, who tallied 23 points in the first half, sparked the Biszers to a 14-point lead in the fourth quarter, but the margin dwindled to one point with five seconds

Two free throws by Charlie Davis, however, iced the Portland victory, the second in a row over and the Sonics' seventh straight loss.

Bucks 104, Kings 99 Kareem Abdul-Jabbar scored five straight points after Kansas City-Omnha had come from behind to tie the game with five minutes left, propelling Milwaukee to a 104-99 road victory.

Knicks 113, Pistons 110 Bill Bradley, Dave DeBusschere and Walt Frazier combined for 73 points, and New York held off a Detroit rally to win its 12th consecutive home game, 113-110.

Suns 115, Bulls 108 The shooting of Dick Van Ars-dale and Charlie Scott, coupled with the rebounding of Lamar Green, paced Phoenix to a 115-108 come-from-behind home vic-tory over Chicago.

NBA Results

Monday's Games New York 113. Detroit 118 1Bradley
29. DcBusschere 24: Bing 25:
Milwoukes 104, KC-Omahs 89 (Abdul-Jabhar 27. Dendridge 21; Archibald
20. Lacey 17:
Phoenix 115. Chicago 103 (Van
Aradale 21, Scott 26; Love 29, Walker Petrie 28; Haywood 35, Brown 171.

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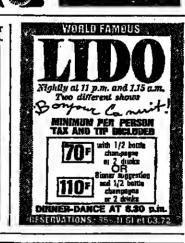


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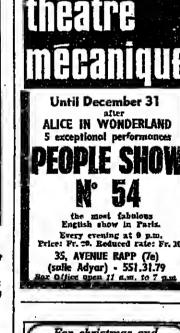


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The House That Talks

WASHINGTON.—If anybody out coast and bulletins spurt forth from Washington, he will have

noticed an eerie development. There is so awful lot of it news, that is. Or, more precisely, printed matter which fills newspaper space—but practically none of it comes from people any more. The closest we

have come in a loog time to re-

ceiving news from Baker a humao being

in the hire of the administration was Prof. Kissinger's twin news conferences one just before the re-election, wheo he announced that peace was at hand, the other after the re-election, when he cried "April fool!"

We also have Roo Ziegler, authorized voice of the White House. His name is constantly in the Washington news. No matter how fascinating the news item how absorbing the great issue in the day's headlines, Mr. Ziegler invariably has nothing to say about it except that he has oothing to say about it.

Occasionally he may qualify this declaration with the phrase "at this time" When he does so, presses shudder from coast to

Thieves Abandon Car, And Boy Dozing Inside

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 26 (Reuters).—Folice here found a three-year-old boy, Wil van Merkestein, 12 hours after he vanished when thieves drove off with his father's car without noticing that he was asleep on the rear seat.

The thieves, police said today. obviously wanted only the car and had been embarrassed by the presence of the boy. The car was left near the en-

trance to a hospital in Amster-The child was found inside.

Brushfires Spread In Australian State

SYDNEY, Dec. 26 (Reuters) .-Firefighters in New South Wales today appeared to be winning their battle against brushfires that have been raging for two weeks. But in the neighboring state of Victoria, some fires burned out of control.

Fires near the town of Dargo, about 160 miles northeast of the Victorian state capital of Melbourne, were described by an of-ficial spokesman as "possibly very dangerous." Altogether seven fires were out of control within an 18-mile radius of Dargo.

565 Die on U.S. Roads NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP).the three-day Christmas weekend totaled 565. The record toll is 730 for the three-day celebra-

FOR PROMPT CLASSIFIED

By Russell Baker

there still reads the news from Washington announcing Washington, he will have that Mr. Ziegler may have something to say about something at some other time

> It would be cruel to laugh at the Washington reporters for clinging to the dry husk of a Ziegler statement that he may have something to say one of these days. With the shutoff of human voices ordered by the White House, Mr. Ziegler's is at least a name to lend a breadth of humanity to their eeris re-

It is very hard to appear credible in reporting events when the reporters source of information is disembodied and ghostly. Note, for example, the insubstantial quality of the second sentence in the preceding paragraph. "A shutoff of human voices ordered by the White House . . . "

This phrase attempts to cover a good deal of ignorance with a pompous generality. The writer of phrases like this knows less than he is willing to concede. He knows that people in the Nixoo administration have stopped talking to the public. and be knows from experience of Washington that when men as ambitioo-ridden as these go silent en masse it is invariably out of

Is it perhaps someone in, or all the members of the German Geoeral Staff surrounding the President, himself or themselves acceding to some dim genetic yearning in the blood for the old days of order, discipline and

silence in the barracks at Pan-Who knows? Obviously not the man who writes about "a shutoff of human voices ordered by the White House." Houses don't order anything, even when they are white. Their roofs leak and their paint gets dirty, but they don't give orders that scare successful, well-to-do, ambitious men.

This illustrates the difficulty we all get into when people in the government stop telling us what is going on, and let this important job go to white bouses. The White House has been doing a lot of talking lately, and so has the Pentagon, whoever he is, Usually, reporters, whose instincts are probably as decent as the average man's, cring- at the fakery involved in these pompous frauds, and try to reduce the offense by referring to White House "sources," Pentagon "of-ficials." "sources close to" this or that famous man or large build-

This is touching on the part of reporters hard-pressed by ulcerous editors to find out what is going on inside a government which, for paranola and duplici-ty, would have delighted the Borgias, but it doesn't help us understand what is going on, and may even mislead us, as it did in the case of the royal gulling the President, with the press's well intentioned assistance, in the instance of the peace that was at hand on election eve.

Belgium Museum's Vintage Cars

By Jan Sjöby

HOUTHALEN, Belgium (IRT). - The heart of the most hardened automo-bile hater melts, or at least thaws, while strolling through the Limburg Provincial Automobile Museum, tucked away in the woods of the Keicherhoef recreational area just outside Houthalen, Nostalgia creeps in memories of old movies on TV with W.C. Fields and Harold Lloyd, vague, almost atavistic recollections of visions viewed and tall tales told about horseless carriages and touring motors.

More than 100 venerable vehicles—all perfectly reconditioned and in running order—are on display in the somewhat incongruously ultra-modern setting of the Houtbalen museum. They are part of the 600-car collection of Ghislain Mahy, a Ghent auto dealer who, combining technical knowhow with intensive historical research, has amassed what is said to be the world's second largest array of vintage cars. (The largest, reportedly, being in

Mr. Mahy was a born mechanical tink-erer. In 1924, at the age of 17, he built a car. He sold it for \$140, enough money in those days to establish himself as a garage owner.

In 1944, he was offered a 1921 T-Ford for \$3, with a battered ancient motorcycle thrown in for good measure. Mr. Mahy That was the beginning of the Mahy collection.

Having some parking problems back home in Ghent—who wouldn't, with 600 cars?—he deposited his most representative models with the Limburg provincial government, which happily and rapidly built the museum over and around the quaint carriages. Houthalen is definitely not one of Belgium's major tourist spots but vintage car buffs beat tracks through the forest to pay homage to the 1900 Prunel and the 1905 Peugeot. They talk in tongues, aboot cc's and hp's and rpm's.

A less technically inclined visitor might

wonder quietly who in the British royal



1901 De Dion-Bouton in the Limburg Provincial Automobile Museum.

family ordered the snakeskin upholstery in the '22 Daimler, and why. He would be charmed by the dainty Vivinus—a Belgian car built in 1900-which was presented by King Leopold II to the Baroness de Vau-ghan. He may be awed by the 28 Packard power pack (8 cylinders, 6,300 cc.) which was a favorite means of transportation with, among others, Al Capone.

· There is a 1918 Cadillac with a "fat man's wheel," adjustable to accommodate the portliest stomach; there is a pivoting front seat in the 1905 Peugeot and a "sliding front seat" in the 1906 Lion-Peugeot; there is an American Cord from 1937 with retractable headlights. The Cord has not been in production for more than a quarter-century but the company is still prepared to service any cars still in operation.
Military notes: A sturdy Horch, used as B staff car in the Kalser's army and a Püppchen patrol car dating from before

Then there is a 1901 De Dion-Bouton that was dumped into the Seine by Nazi troops

in 1940. Pished out five years later, it was reconditioned and sent off on a few veteran rallies before finding permanent parking space at Houthalen.

The 1913 Darracq was discovered in the Pyrences in the early fiftles, Mr. Mahy drove down in a heavily-powered American car to tow it up to Belgium. The American car (the make of it appears to be mercifully forgotten in the records) broke down and it was the Derracq that did the towing.

A number of the Houthalen carriages have appeared in movies: The '32 Minerva in "The Nun's Story" with Audrey Hepburn; the old Hansa in the "Madchen aus Flan-dern" with Maria Schell. No less than 43 other pre-1918 models were loaned out for "Darling Lily" with Julie Andrews.

Tucked away in a corner is the one vehicle in the Houthalen collection that may be difficult to start; A 1907 Panhard-Levassor family touring car converted into a chicken coop. The interior fabric was removed by the owner during World War L He used it to have a suit made.

PEOPLE:

year of the bull, according to

Japanese astrologists, is supposed

People born in 1889, 1901, 1913, 1925, 1937, 1949, 1961, 1973, et

ceters—the years honoring the ox

strive to reach their goal, never-

theless, with perseverance and

determination, Japanese sooth-sayers note. They are mentally

alert, speak little, but once they

get started they wax eloquent. They are patient and can be

stubborn if crossed. They may be

eccentric and bigoted but they are dexterous and hate to fail.

Among well-known oxen or

bulls are U.S. President Richard

Nixon, comedian Charlie Chap-

lin, U.S. Secretary of State Wil-

Ham Rogers, pacifist actress Jane Fonda, actresses Loreita

Young and Marlene Dietrich, Al-

geria's President Houari Boume-

dienne, actors Richard Burton,

Rock Hudson, Peter Sellers and

Rod Steiger, humorist Art Buch-

wald, entertainers Sammy Davis jr. and Jack Lemon, Pierre Salin-ger, President Idi Amin of Uganda, Gen. Maxwell Taylor

and Hildegarde Neff (who's

BIRTHDAYING: That New

York landmark, the Radio City

Music Hall, is 40 years old today,

and still sticking to its format

of family film entertainment, pageantry and cloud-kicking

Rockettes. The 6,200-seat thea':

opened Dec. 27, 1932, with a vau-

deville program that featured Weber & Fields, John (new Jan)

Peerce, Martha Graham, Ray

Bolger and Gertrude Niesen,

Since then 226.5 million persons

have passed through the doors

opened by the now late S. L. (Roxy) Rothafel. Music Hall

president James F. Gould, who

joined the outfit as a bookkeeper

a month before opening night, recalls that the all-vaudeville

coocept was such a crashing

failure that two days after the

opening everyooe was given notice of termination. It was then that

the Music Hall adopted its film-

show bill of fare, beginning with "The Bitter Tea of General Yen."

starring Barbara Stanwyck. Then

and today the program included

"the mighty Wurlitzer"-the big-

gest theater organ in the world.

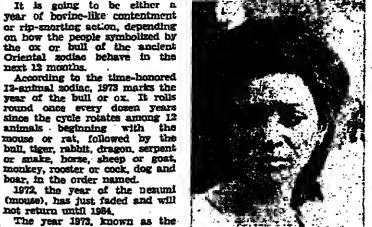
a 55-piece orchestra, the Rockettes

that?).

to be a good year.

next 12 months.

Move Out Little Mouse, The Big Ox Is Coming In It is going to be either a year of bovine-like contentment



Faten Hamama

To millions of Arab movie fans

however: The lowest priced ticket -are noted for their bovine-like behavior, sort of like Ferdinand the bull. They may be slow in in 32 was 35 cents, today's mi-nimum is \$2. mind and movement but they

> Faten Hamama is a beautiful Egyptian actress who never gets her man. She also is the woman Omar Sharif left behind when he rocketed to stardom 10 or more years ago in "Lawrence of Arabia." They are separated after 18 years of marriage, six of them spent together, but not divorced—perhaps, says Harry Dumphy of AP who interviewed her in Beirut, because they remain fond of each other and love their children. Miss Hamama, 40, "the sweetheart of the Arab world," began her film career at the age of 6 and made more than 100 pictures. She is now tonking another, "Habibati (My Darling)," after a Belf-imposed, five-year layoff. Less than 5 feet tall. Miss Hamma has black hair and wears simply cut dresses made in Paris where she spends much of her time. Her name means "the attractive dove." She and Sharif first met in the early 1950s when he was still known as Michel Shalhoub. A 22-year-old widow then, she chose him as a leading man. They made four films together, got married and had a son Tarek, now 17 and a student at a private school in Somerset, England. She has a druenter, Nadia, 22, by her previous mar-ringe, who works in Paris doing public relations for her stepfather's pictures.

During a recess in a receivingstolen-property trial, in Redding, California, someone stole court reporter Al Peterson's \$500 tape recorder from Superior Court-Judge Richard B. Exten's court-room, police said. The courtroom is approximately 20 yards down the hallway from the Shasta County sheriff's department.

plumber who banged his head against a kitchen sink when the lady of the house tickled his backside has filed for work occident compensation, Israeli newspapers reported. The woman said she thought the torso sticking out from under the basin her action was all in fun. The National Insurance Institute is scheduled to rule on the com-

The Kennedy Center's Continuing Financial Troubles

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (NYT). -The financial problems of the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C., appear as certs'a as death and taxes.

Construction delays, design changes and rampant inflation added op to cost overruns that swelled the center's final cost to some \$75 million, almost double the estimates that were made a decade ago.

Now, with the building in use

for more than a year, maoy believe that the center is in serious financial trouble. Yet, center officials insist that things are improving. We're in better shape now than

ever before," insisted Roger L. Stevens, who has spent most of the last decade guiding the development of the center. Mr. Stevens, who made a fortune in Manhattan real estate before becoming chairman of the center's board of trustees, even attributed part of the sniping at the center to "jealousy on the part of New Yorkers." In amplification, he said that box-office

receipts of many of the center's

productions had been higher here

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than in New York theaters after the shows opened there. Yet money problems,

Stevens conceded, remain, Among the problems are these: • \$20 million in United States Treasury bonds that are unpaid and, in the near future, are likely to remain so.

 A \$5 million lawsuit being filed by the center's malo contractor against the government for payment of unreimbursed plus damages that the builders insist are the fault of the center's management. A built-in deficit in the an-

nual budget calling for. In the first year, \$300,000 in contributions to oliset expenses. Even if all the center's smaller financial problems are resolved,

as some bave been, the question remains, how could repayment of the multi-million-dollar bond debt be effected out of operating revenue? Mr. Stevens said he doesn't

know. "The solution of the re-payment of the Treasury boods has yet to be found," he said. less complex. The best thing that could happen for the center would be the the prime contractor for the settling of an endowment on us that would repay the bonds." He in the U.S. Court of Claims for ones have been met,

added that a second method would be a fund-raising campaign, The problem is worsened by

interest to be paid on the bonds, as well as additional interest 1 the unpaid interest that will increase the original loan from \$20 million to \$35 million by Dec. 31, 1978, wheo all the unpaid accrued interest comes due,

A study of the center's financial situation, made public last summer by the General Accounting Office, said of the boods prob-"We determine that annual pay-

quired starting Dec. 31, 1973, to pay interest on the bonds and to provide for retiring the boods by Dec. 31, 2019." Yet, as noted elsewhere lo ille report, this amount is more than the total for day-to-day opera-tions that the ceoter had bud-

ments of \$1.564.000 would be re-

next June. The lawsuit presents still an-

geted in the fiscal year ending

In brief, John McShain, Icc., center, filed suit last September \$1.3 million on behalf of itself and 30 subcontractors, Additional ciaims, soon to be filed, would bring the amount to about \$5 million,

The suit, naming the government as the defeodaot, alleges that the sums sought are monles due the cootractors for onaterial and labor already provided. More than half the \$5 millioo

represents "delay damages," or funds the cootractors claim as due them for alleged losses because actions on the part of the ceoter's management and the Geoeral Services Admioistration, the federal ageocy that supervised construction, delayed completioo of the building. But Mr. Stevens vigorously de-

nies that a coogressional bailout is in the works. He said, in fact, that be believed it would be against the long-term interest of the center for it to "ave an annual congressional appropriation because that would be bound to bring with it political interference. To the event that Congress des provide? Mr. Stevens seemad unconcerned with the big debts, thankful that most of the smaller

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